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BLM

Law Enforcement

YEAR-END REVIEW

2008



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For more information, contact the Office of Law Enforcement and Security. BLM-WO-GI-09-004-1800

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WILLIAM WOODY, DIRECTOR OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY



In 2008, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Law Enforcement Agents and Rangers worked on a multitude of resource protection, public land, and employee safety issues. The issues included protecting the public lands within the National Landscape Conservation System; ensuring public and employee safety and protecting natural and cultural resources in the United States–Mexico borderlands; investigating large-scale marijuana cultivation activities on public lands being run by international drug trafficking organizations; targeting off-highway vehicle incidents in high-growth recreation and urban areas; protecting the oil and gas energy infrastructure and investigating the nonpayment or deliberate

underpayment of Federal royalties; eliminating the looting and trafficking of cultural and historical artifacts and paleontological resources; combating the unlawful removal, inhumane treatment, and unauthorized destruction or sales of wild horses; and investigating wildland fire incidents.

In the Department of Interior, more than 3,200 law enforcement officers serve in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, and Bureau of Reclamation. In the BLM, there are presently 235 law enforcement Ranger positions and 106 Special Agents and staff

positions serving the citizens of this country, working on more than 255 million acres of public land, the majority of which lies in the western United States. These numbers include three new Special Agent positions added this year to work on the large-scale marijuana cultivation issues, one new Special Agent position to focus on wildland fire investigations, four new Ranger positions to focus on the southwestern border, and six new Ranger positions to work in the National Landscape Conservation System in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, and Idaho.

The Rangers and Special Agents who serve in the BLM law enforcement program make up a small part of the 10,600 full-time, dedicated BLM employees who work on a multitude of public land uses. In cooperation with other Federal, State, County, and private businesses, the BLM can sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for future generations.

Together with the Rangers and Agents of the Bureau of Land Management, I thank the American people for their continued support in managing and protecting the public lands.

William C. Woody, Director
BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security

KEITH L. ALLER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR



Within the Office of Law Enforcement and Security, we value the many partnerships we have with our local, State, and Federal partners. These partnerships are so vital to our mission that it is hard to imagine success without them. In 2008, we have had tremendous success in several investigations because of our effective partnerships.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Special Agents concluded several investigations with

the help of our Federal partners, including the Drug Enforcement Administration and numerous County Sheriff's Offices. These investigations identified several suppliers and organizers of marijuana cultivation organizations located throughout the United States.

The BLM was part of a huge partnership formed during the summer to locate, investigate, and eradicate marijuana cultivation in Tulare County, California. The operation consisted of Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel and lasted 2 weeks. As a result, about half a million marijuana plants were eradicated and more than 30 suspects arrested. Additionally, the California National Guard removed tons of trash and about 30 miles of irrigation hose used by growers to irrigate marijuana plants.

To strengthen our valued partnerships, we have assigned BLM Special Agents to Task Forces in several areas to investigate drug and human smuggling and marijuana cultivation. These Special Agents work side by side with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

We have formed an investigations group with

the Department of the Interior enforcement partners and several County Sheriff's Offices to investigate issues related to oil and gas. This includes theft and vandalism to critical infrastructure related to oil and gas production.

We continue to investigate the theft and vandalism of precious archaeological resources in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, and State law enforcement organizations. These investigations are extremely complex and involve several U.S. Attorney's Offices.

This past year, we have seen tremendous success in the areas I have mentioned, and it would not be possible without the help and cooperation that our partnerships facilitate. I thank all of our partners for the hard work and professionalism they have demonstrated that allow us to accomplish our resource protection mission.

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JASON CAFFEY, CHIEF RANGER

I began my career in the Federal government with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1992 as a Park Ranger on the recreation staff in El Centro, California. In addition to working several seasons there, I worked as a seasonal outdoor recreation planner for the BLM on the 40-mile Wild and Scenic River in Tok, Alaska, and worked in the National Park Service fire program at Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah. Although I always knew that I wanted to work as a Ranger, I believe that starting out in non-law enforcement jobs for the BLM has given me a great perspective on the whole BLM.

In order to achieve my goal, I first worked for the United States Border Patrol in Campo and El Centro Stations in California. In 2001, I returned to the BLM as a Field Staff Ranger in Worland, Wyoming. From there it was on to Montana as the State Staff Ranger in 2004, leading to my position as National Chief Ranger for the BLM in August 2008.

It would not be possible to be in this position and not be proud of the work BLM Rangers do every day. They patrol alone in some of the most remote areas in America and handle an incredible diversity of crimes. A well-rounded Ranger is a combination of deputy sheriff, game warden, and criminal investigator—all while remaining part of the overall BLM team and handling cases such as theft and destruction of archaeological and paleontological specimens, threats against employees, grazing violations, and threatened and endangered species violations. As you can see, BLM Rangers don't have the luxury of a narrow focus on law enforcement.

With more than 255 million acres of public lands to care for—more than any other Federal

agency—the BLM's demand for Rangers is high. Not only must Rangers patrol thousands or even millions of acres, but they're also tasked with coming together as a team for large incidents. Rangers are regularly sent to patrol high-visitation areas such as the Imperial Sand Dunes or Burning Man events, or to handle special assignments such as hurricane responses and assisting other agencies in need; for example, this year BLM Rangers assisted the Bureau of Indian Affairs in patrolling the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North Dakota and South Dakota.

BLM Rangers handled more cases in 2008 than any other year. With just under 20,000 law enforcement incidents reported in Fiscal Year 2008 (a 14% increase from the year before), the need for Rangers has never been greater. The BLM has addressed this increasing need by establishing new Ranger positions. For example, four new positions were added in southern Arizona to help protect the public lands and visitors from the crimes associated with the international border and smuggling. Six positions were also added that are dedicated to patrolling the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. These Rangers are defending some of the Nation's treasures that, if lost, can never be replaced. The BLM has reduced vacancies by half even in the face of declining budgets and increasing retirements.

I'm especially proud of the progress we've made with our Field Training and Evaluation Program. When many of us got our first Ranger job, there was little formal direction



on how to do the job—or none at all. Today, when Rangers are hired they are paired up with some of our most dedicated and professional Rangers—the Field Training Officers (FTO). The FTOs take trainees through an established program that prepares them to become a part of the BLM. It also ensures that they have the skills to survive for a career as a law enforcement officer.

I've seen many changes in the Ranger program over the years. When I started with the BLM in 1992, Rangers were fighting to confirm their place in the BLM as Federal law enforcement officers. The BLM knew it needed Rangers, but wasn't sure just how they would fit into the rest of the organization. Today, I see a well-integrated program, from Staff Rangers on State and Field Office leadership teams to individual Rangers working with other specialists in the office to ensure that the public land and its users are adequately protected.

I've seen a lot of BLM over the years—from northern Alaska to southern California. The BLM has a daunting mission for its Rangers, but they rise to the task time and time again.

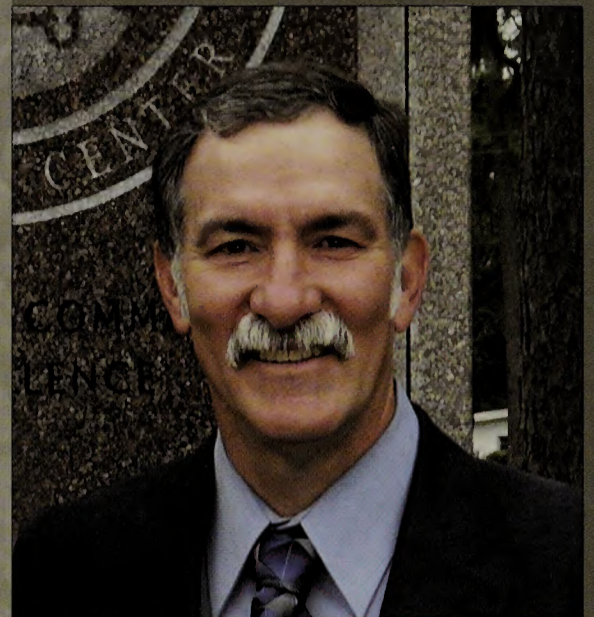
GREG ASSMUS, SPECIAL AGENT OF THE YEAR

Greg Assmus, Chief of Internal Affairs, is the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Special Agent of the Year for 2008. Greg was selected for this award because of his accomplishments as the leader of the BLM's Internal Affairs program, his leadership and ethical qualities, and his ability to foster outstanding working relationships with external partners—including the Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of Inspector General—and within the BLM.

In 2008, under Greg's leadership more than 50 investigations and administrative inquiries were initiated in a timely and professional way, and a full-time internal affairs investigator was hired and was fully functioning in just a few months. In addition, Greg willingly assumed the supervision of the personnel security function. Under his leadership the background investigation and adjudication processes were streamlined and backlogs were reduced. Through Greg's leadership in working with the

State Human Resources Offices (HRO), the EQUIP automated background investigation system was implemented and is in use in the majority of the State Offices. This has resulted in a more efficient, automated process with fewer errors and lost documentation. Greg also revised and implemented a background investigation waiver process for new hire law enforcement Rangers and Agents that reduces the start-up time while minimizing the risk of unsuitability of the new hires.

Greg's calm and professional approach to sensitive issues has resulted in outstanding working relationships with senior level management in the BLM as well as the HRO staffs at all levels of the Bureau. Greg has consistently exhibited a willingness to talk through an issue or the results of an investigation with a line supervisor or manager to provide advice on the seriousness of the findings and potential remedies.



The strong working relationships that Greg developed didn't stop with the BLM. Greg's professionalism and vast experience resulted in a strong partnership with the DOI's Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management, and the DOI's Office of Inspector General, as well as countless other Federal and State agencies that Greg interfaced with.

TYLER FOUSS, RANGER OF THE YEAR



Ranger Tyler Fouss of the Moab, Utah, Field Office is the BLM Ranger of the Year for 2008. He was selected for this award because of his continuous commitment to the BLM's mission of resource protection and visitor safety and his exemplary efforts in his role of Field Training Officer (FTO). His dedication to the field training program is unsurpassed.

As an FTO, Ranger Fouss has trained 8 new hire BLM Rangers in 2008 and a total of 11 Rangers since becoming an FTO in January 2007. Ranger Fouss understands that a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of Bureau policy and procedure is vital to new

Rangers, and he strives to pass this knowledge on to those individuals he is tasked with training.

Moreover, Ranger Fouss recognizes that officer safety is of paramount concern in law enforcement. His officer safety skills and situational awareness are unequalled, and he strives to instill these skills in new BLM Rangers.

In order to do this successfully, along with many other aspects of the job, Ranger Fouss leads by example. From his professional appearance to the firm but fair way in which he handles the general public, he ensures that new BLM Rangers will enter the field with strong officer safety skills and a thorough knowledge of what it means to be a Ranger with the BLM.

Ranger Fouss has sacrificed a great deal of his personal time in order to see that the field training program succeeds. The Moab Field Office receives nearly two million visitors annually on public land. However, much of this use comes in spring and fall. During the off-season, Ranger Fouss typically travels to other field offices with the Ranger he is training in order to complete the field training program. This gives him the opportunity to properly

evaluate and train newly hired Rangers. Over the past year, he has assisted the San Juan, Grand Junction, and Montrose Field Offices in Colorado and the Taos Field Office in New Mexico. These offices have expressed sincere gratitude for his assistance by way of thank you letters and phone calls.

In addition to performing his daily duties as an FTO, Ranger Fouss endeavors to strengthen working relationships with local and State law enforcement agencies in the Moab area. With the high volume of visitation to the Moab Field Office each year, there are an equally high number of search and rescues. Ranger Fouss has assisted the local Sheriff's Office with numerous search and rescue operations over the past year, thus fostering a stronger working relationship with the Grand County Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement entities in the Moab area.

Ranger Fouss' service as a law enforcement Ranger with the BLM has been and continues to be impeccable. He has played a key role in the success of the field training program, and his dedication to visitor safety and the protection of the abundant resources found on public land is unmatched. He truly defines the role of a BLM Ranger.

IN MEMORIAM

THOMAS B. MADSEN, SPECIAL AGENT, BADGE #13

NOVEMBER 27, 1965–JUNE 19, 2008



Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Special Agent Tom Madsen died from a sudden illness on June 19, 2008. A native of Montana, Tom grew up on ranches in the Ennis and Roberts area. After graduation from Montana State University

with a degree in range science, Tom began his career as a Range Conservationist with the BLM in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Because of his love for the land and his will to protect it, Tom pursued a career in law enforcement and was soon a Ranger for the BLM in Casper, Wyoming. Tom's law enforcement career with the BLM took him from Casper to Lewistown, Montana, to Anchorage, Alaska. His next stop was Boise, Idaho, where he served as a Special Agent on the national law enforcement staff, and finally "home" to Billings, Montana. Tom also served 2 years as a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in Anchorage, Alaska.

Tom was a hard-working employee who made many friends both in and outside of the BLM. One of Tom's many talents was his instructing ability. He taught many training courses, including firearms, wildfire investigations, officer safety and survival skills, and other professional courses

for the BLM. Tom had unique leadership skills and was a leader on the BLM Marijuana Investigative Support Team. He was a talented public speaker and spoke to community groups about the protection of natural resources. He loved the West and its many natural resources and wildlife.

Some of Tom's fondest memories were of guiding backcountry hunts up the Stillwater River and other remote areas during his college years. While guiding in Red Lodge, Montana, Tom met his wife Bernadette, and the family eventually grew to include a son and a daughter. Tom was very proud of his children and couldn't have been a happier father. Alaska was his favorite place—fishing with his kids and his best dog Jake on Bonnie Lake. He had a great love for the outdoors—fishing, hiking hunting, shooting, and horseback riding. But he loved nothing more than his family and friends. He was an exemplary father, husband, son, and friend.

JACK KENNETH WATTS, SUPERVISORY LAW ENFORCEMENT RANGER, BADGE #165

SEPTEMBER 29, 1940–AUGUST 8, 2008

Jack began a lifelong career of public service with the U.S. Coast Guard working aboard the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter Mackinaw, an ice-breaker, on Great Lakes Superior and Huron. He worked 21 years in the U.S. Coast Guard before retiring in Maine. Jack would often regale those around him with colorful stories from his Coast Guard days. Shortly thereafter, he was hired as a police officer in Old Orchard Beach, Maine, where he served for 8 years.

Jack and his wife Paulette moved to Arizona in search of a milder climate, and Jack was hired by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in 1991 as a Wilderness Park Ranger after passage of the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990. Jack represented the first Phoenix District Park Ranger "boots on the ground" and was selected to ensure compliance with the new wilderness regulations. It was often a tough, thankless job with a lot of visitor contact, boundary signing, and long days.

In 1992, Jack decided to return to law enforcement and attended the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at the age of 52. Upon his graduation, he worked as a law enforcement Ranger for the Phoenix Field Office. In 2001, he

was promoted to Chief Ranger, and he retired from the BLM in 2004 after 13 years. Jack faced some great challenges in the BLM. He worked in 11 new Wilderness Areas—mostly by himself—in the early 1990s; he worked at and staffed the newly designated Agua Fria and Sonoran Desert National Monuments, with no additional staff or funding, dealing with the substantial increase in border-related activity and effects on public lands. Jack loved getting out into these areas and rose to face each new challenge.

In retirement, Jack loved to spend his time traveling with Paulette, riding his motorcycle, renovating their house, and spending time with his grandchildren. Jack continued to work for the BLM after his retirement as a volunteer for the recreation program. He and Paulette monitored recreation events for permit compliance and coordinated with the law enforcement Rangers working the events.

Jack battled cancer during the last several years of his career and beat it twice. However, it returned and took him on August 8, 2008.

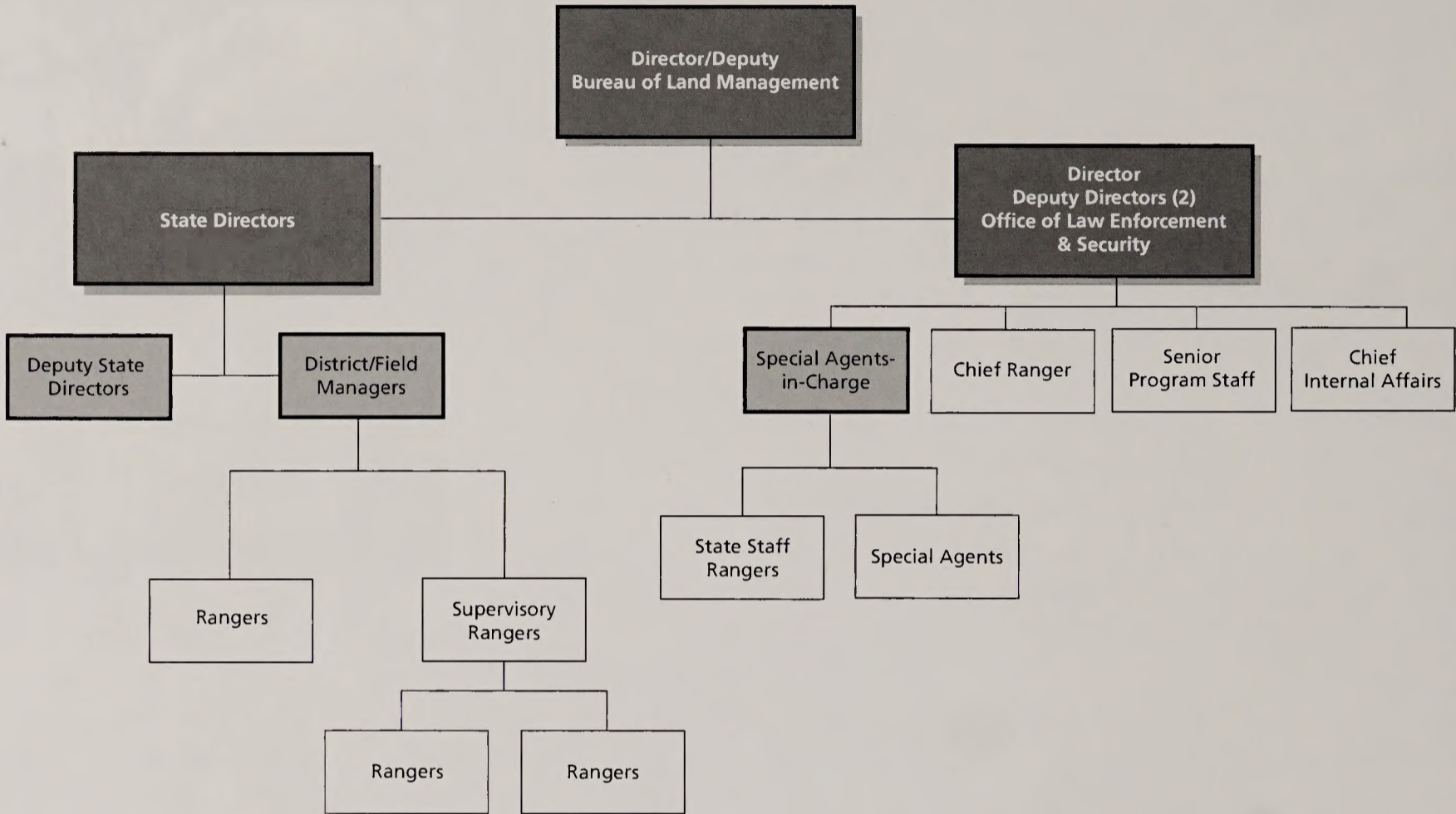
Jack had a strong sense of duty—to country, to profession, to friends and, most of all, to



family. Jack showed commitment, tenacity, and a sense of honor. He clearly loved what he did and loved being part of something larger than himself. His 46 years of uniformed service speak volumes.

We do these jobs to serve people, but it is the people we serve with who make these jobs worth doing. Jack knew this better than anyone. He loved his country and served it well. He loved his family unconditionally, and he was a great friend.

Bureau of Land Management Law Enforcement Organization



Line Authority

Total Special Agents = 84
Total Rangers = 235



12/2008

Highlights of Bureau of Land Management Law Enforcement Activities for Fiscal Year 2008

In Fiscal Year 2008, 20,113 BLM law enforcement incidents were reported:
14,240 of those resulted in enforcement action.^a

Incident	Number (except as noted)
Thefts	276
Theft Enforcement Actions	154
ARPA ^b or Paleontological	35
Minerals	29
Timber	69
All Other Natural Resources	55
Vandalism	542
Vandalism Enforcement Actions	155
ARPA ^b or Paleontological	41
All Other Natural Resources	339
Fire Incidents (Non-Arson)	623
Fire Incident Actions (Non-Arson)	549
Fire Incidents (Arson)	58
Fire Enforcement Actions	10
Off-Highway Vehicles	3,658
Off-Highway Vehicles Enforcement Actions	3,309
DUI^c	145
Search and Rescue	188
Drug	882
Drug Enforcement Actions	764
Marijuana Sale and Manufacture	144
Marijuana Possession	558
Marijuana Seizures:	
Processed (in pounds)	11,999 (lbs)
Plants	433,681
Wild Horse and Burro	87
Hazardous Materials	65
Hazardous Materials Enforcement Actions	28
Occupancy Trespass	279
Occupancy Trespass Enforcement Actions	241
Assaults	
Law Enforcement Officers	8
Government Employees Non-Law Enforcement	8
Public	13

^a Enforcement Action = Written Warning, Citation, Criminal Complaint, Arrest, Grand Jury Indictment, Administrative or Civil Remedy

^b Archaeological Resources Protection Act

^c Driving Under the Influence

ALASKA

ALASKA STATE OFFICE

222 W. 7th Avenue, #13









Anchorage, AK 99513

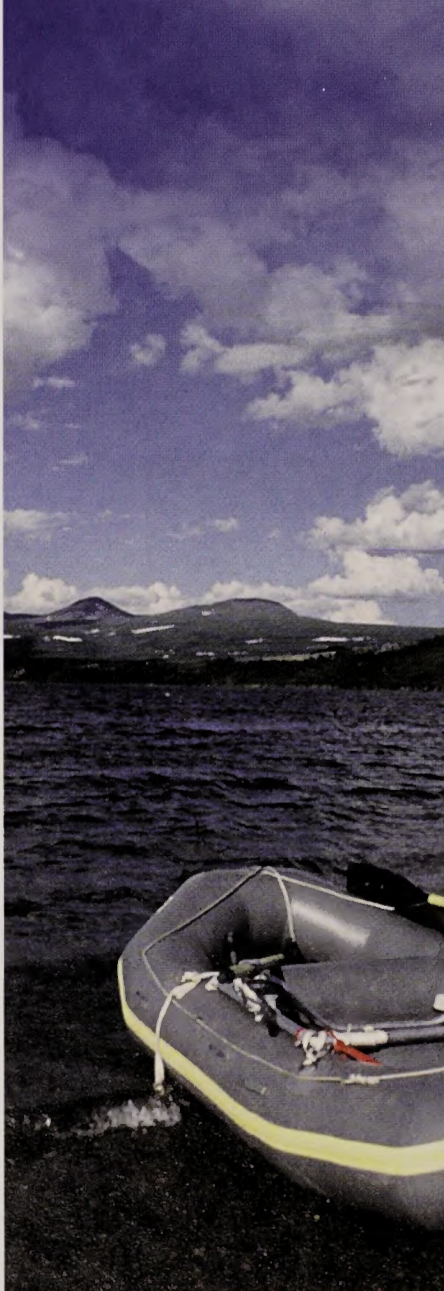
Phone: 907-271-6622

Fax: 907-271-4587



Some of the BLM-managed lands shown on this map include lands selected for conveyance by either the State of Alaska or various Alaska Native corporations, as authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and other legislation.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
|  | BLM-managed lands |  | BLM State Office |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices |
|  | BLM National Conservation Area and comparable designations |  | BLM Field Stations |
| | |  | BLM Field Office Boundaries |
| | |  | Major Highways |



BLM-ALASKA LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

Managing more than 83 million acres of public lands within the borders of the climatically and culturally diverse State of Alaska, the BLM's law enforcement program has undergone significant challenges and opportunities for expanding law enforcement protection and coverage in the "Last Frontier."

Spanning an area more than twice the size of Texas, eight BLM law enforcement officers work out of four Field Offices and the Alaska State Office. In the north, Ranger Ed Lee is responsible for the areas managed by the Eastern Interior Field Office. This includes many scenic and historic locales, such as the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountain National Recreation Area, and several wild and scenic rivers. Ranger Mimi Thomas patrols those lands managed by the Central Yukon Field Office, which include the Dalton Highway, the main overland route to the 22 million-acre National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

In southeastern Alaska, Rangers Alysia White and Brad Honerlaw maintain a vigilant law enforcement presence in the Glennallen Field Office, including the largest portion of the BLM-managed Federal Subsistence Hunting area. Every year massive herds of caribou migrate between the Glennallen area and the other northern field offices, leading to great challenges for managing compliance with State and Federal hunting laws and regulations.

In south-central and southwestern Alaska, Ranger Jeff Duhrsen—the only active Ranger pilot presently in the BLM—covers a vast area stretching from just northwest of Haines to Nome and beyond. In addition to piloting for patrol of the Anchorage Field Office and in support

of other field offices, Ranger Duhrsen works to provide visitor safety to the Cambell Tract Facility, one of the most heavily used urban interface areas in BLM-Alaska. Ranger Duhrsen works closely with the Anchorage Police Department in investigating and preventing vehicle vandalism and theft from motor vehicles at the popular trailheads around the Anchorage Field Office. Jeff is responsible for maintaining a law enforcement presence over the BLM portions of the Iditarod National Historic Trail, as well as "flying the flag" during the annual Iditarod Sled Dog Race, which draws international media attention.

The Alaska State Office team consists of Special Agent-in-Charge Rohn Nelson, Special Agent Joseph Nardinger, State Staff Ranger Kevin Andrews, and Staff Assistant Larry Crane. Special Agent Joe Nardinger is the newest addition to the Alaska law enforcement team, having previously been employed by the BLM as a Ranger in Montana. Joe is presently active in discovering incidents of theft of aviation fuel and archaeological artifacts, as well as providing long-term investigative support for various cases initiated by the Ranger cadre.

All law enforcement officers in Alaska work closely with the Alaska State Troopers and the U.S. Marshals Service to improve public safety and resolve incidents of wildlife violations and other crimes. Patrolling in Alaska continues to be a unique experience, where officers often encounter vast areas accessible only by aircraft or all-terrain vehicles. Extended backcountry patrols in extreme cold and seasonal darkness are also constant reminders of the unique challenges of providing a law enforcement service in the rugged beauty of the 49th State.



ARIZONA

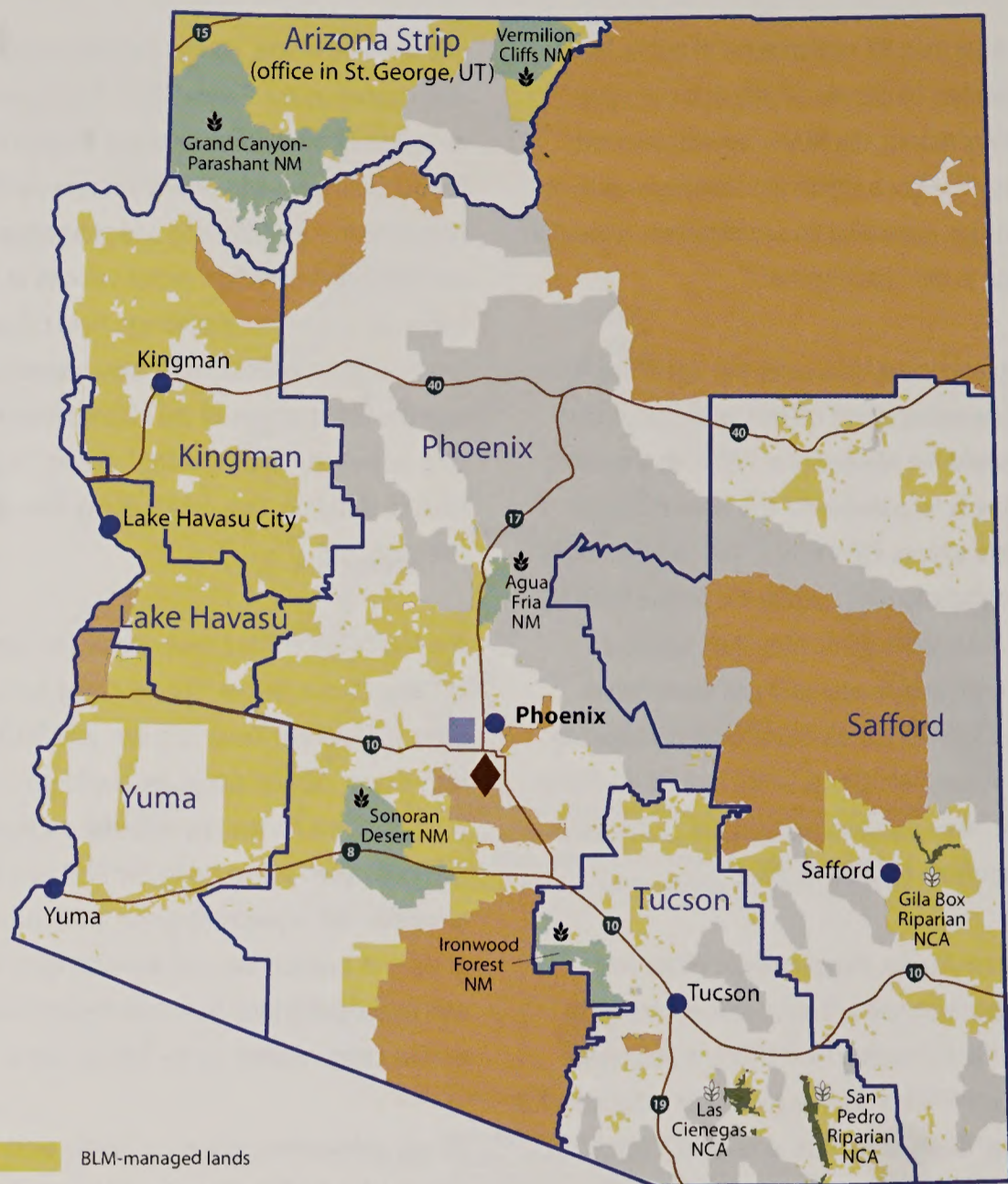
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE

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BLM-managed lands

BLM-administered minerals underlying
Federal surface (excluding National Park
Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)

BLM National Monument

BLM National Conservation Area
and comparable designations

Tribal lands where the BLM manages
mineral operations as part of its
trust responsibility

BLM State Office

BLM Field Offices

BLM Field Stations

BLM Field Office Boundaries

Major Highways

National Training Center

BLM-ARIZONA LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers 12.2 million acres in Arizona, through nine offices across the State. All offices have field Rangers assigned to handle law enforcement issues. In addition, four Special Agents are assigned to the State office and one is assigned to the Tucson High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Office. The international border with Mexico continues to dominate law enforcement issues, especially in the Tucson, Phoenix, and Yuma District areas. Human and drug smuggling continues to present safety and environmental concerns for public land users and employees working in the field. The BLM Sonoran Desert and Ironwood Forest National Monuments are frequent transit areas for smugglers. The U.S. Border Patrol has strengthened the border further by adding hundreds of additional agents, and more are to be added next year. The smugglers seem more desperate and violent as the border tightens down.

The Tucson District BLM Rangers combined their efforts with HIDTA agencies to combat smuggling in southern Arizona this year. In a month-long operation around the Ironwood Forest National Monument, they impounded 47 smuggling-related vehicles and 9 stolen vehicles, and seized 629 pounds of marijuana. The Phoenix and Yuma Rangers are experiencing similar problems on their lands. Phoenix Rangers report that daytime smuggling traffic is becoming more common.

This has been a busy year for hiring and training new Rangers into positions vacated by promotions and transfers, which included the hiring of two female Rangers at Lake Havasu. Arizona also received funding for four additional border Ranger positions and one new Ranger funded by the National Landscape Conservation System. In addition, Arizona added three new Field Training Officers to its ranks during this hiring process.

Yuma District Office has the greatest number of recreational issues. The Colorado River and the winter, long-term visitor areas continue to bring crowds of people camping and recreating. The Rangers see several dozen driving-under-the-influence (DUI) and drug cases each year, and even interrupted a prostitution ring that was working along the river this year.

Phoenix District Rangers resolved two, long-term mining occupancy trespass cases. As the Phoenix metropolitan area continues to grow, the district has experienced an increase in off-highway vehicle (OHV) issues and problems associated with target shooting and litter. The Arizona Strip District has been returning to full staffing because of personnel changes. The Strip continues to face many OHV issues and incidents of vandalism and theft of archaeological resources. BLM investigators have referred several Archaeological Resources Protection Act cases to the U.S. Attorney's Office. One case originating from the Strip has been prosecuted; the suspect pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentencing. In a trespass minerals case that was referred to the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office, a company settled and paid the BLM \$325,000 in fees and bonds. Also, agents conducted investigations into drug smuggling and illegal cultivation of marijuana on public lands and investigated wildfire arsons and threats on employees this past year.

Rangers and Agents have worked with the Arizona Game and Fish Department targeting illegal collecting and trafficking of sensitive snake and lizard species from southern Arizona. This year the BLM-Arizona also took the lead in working with the U.S. Attorney's Office Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee to coordinate the reestablishment of the Environmental Crimes Sub-Committee.



CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE

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BLM-CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The 15 million acres of public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in California (about 15% of the total acreage) contain some of the Golden State's most stunning landscapes and most productive lands. Unfortunately, many of these lands in the central and northern parts of the State are being heavily affected by the illegal cultivation of marijuana. Large-scale marijuana grows have resulted in pollution of streams from pesticides, herbicides, and excessive sediment; unauthorized cutting of timber and other forest products; and stream diversion. Thousands of pounds of common household waste and other hazardous materials are being discarded on what was once pristine public domain set aside for all Americans to use and enjoy. Those responsible for illegal marijuana cultivation and the associated effects are predominantly Mexican National Drug Trafficking Organizations

The BLM-California law enforcement organization is committed to eliminating the effect of Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and the successful investigation of all DTO-related marijuana grow operations conducted on public lands. In 2008, BLM-California Agents and Rangers conducted multiple raids in at least 20 California Counties, seizing more than 400,000 marijuana plants directly from BLM lands. The BLM was also involved in the seizure of more than 500,000 additional plants in support of allied agencies working on adjacent lands. A recent ruling by a Federal grand jury returned an eight count indictment charging 13 undocumented aliens from Mexico with possession and conspiracy with intent to distribute more than 1,000 marijuana plants; the investigation also resulted in the deportation of an additional 7 individuals considered to be marijuana grow site workers.

BLM-California Law Enforcement is committed to eliminating the effect of the DTOs and the successful investigation of all DTO-related marijuana grow operations conducted on public lands. These organizations pose a real threat to the public, law enforcement, and the environment. Only through comprehensive investigation and prosecution can we deter this illegal activity and return the public's land back to the American people for its intended purpose.

This past year the investigations program continued to evolve and change. Special Agent Greg Aumann was promoted to Lead Special Agent and three new agent positions were added to the California organization. These new positions were strategically placed to improve our investigative capacity and maximize partnerships throughout the State. Two of these positions are in southern California—one in San Diego and the other in El Centro. Cross-border smuggling of illegal aliens and drugs, as well as increased violence by those groups responsible, places a huge burden on the BLM to promote the safety of both the recreating public and BLM employees working in these areas. Our primary responsibility remains the preservation of the resources; however, risk to the public and our employees must be directly addressed. To that end, we work with nearly every law enforcement group responsible for those lands immediately adjacent to the international border to maximize our effectiveness.

In 2008, California's Governor signed Senate Bill SB742, which made significant changes to the California State Park's OHV program (known as the Green Sticker program), in which vehicle registration fees are used to support various management activities for off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation. One of the major components of the new legislation changed the grant program and set a fixed percentage of the total grant funding to fix the amount of law enforcement funding to 20% of the overall grant appropriation, and specified percentages of the law enforcement total for U.S. Forest Service (30%), BLM (30%), and local agencies (40%). For the 2009 program, this is about \$5 million for law enforcement, ensuring about \$1.5 million for BLM OHV law enforcement. These OHV grant monies will support California's Law Enforcement efforts in high-use recreation areas such as the Imperial Sand Dunes, which in 2008 had a visitation count of more than 1.3 million.

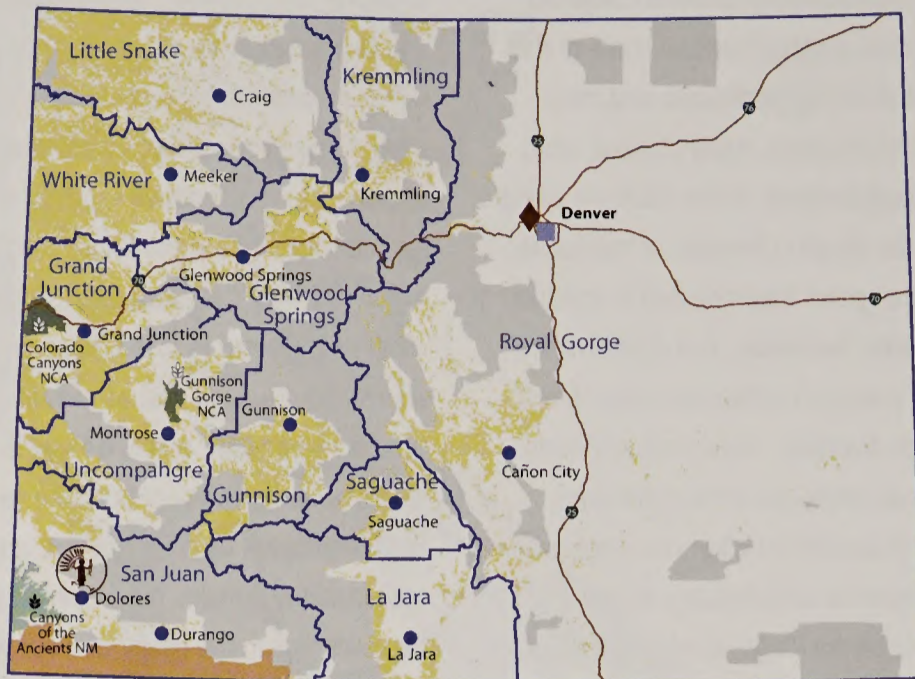
Continuing with a major effort initiated in 2007, California hired more than 35 individuals to fill all of their Ranger vacancies. This restored its staffing levels to 75 Ranger positions statewide—the largest program of any State in the BLM.



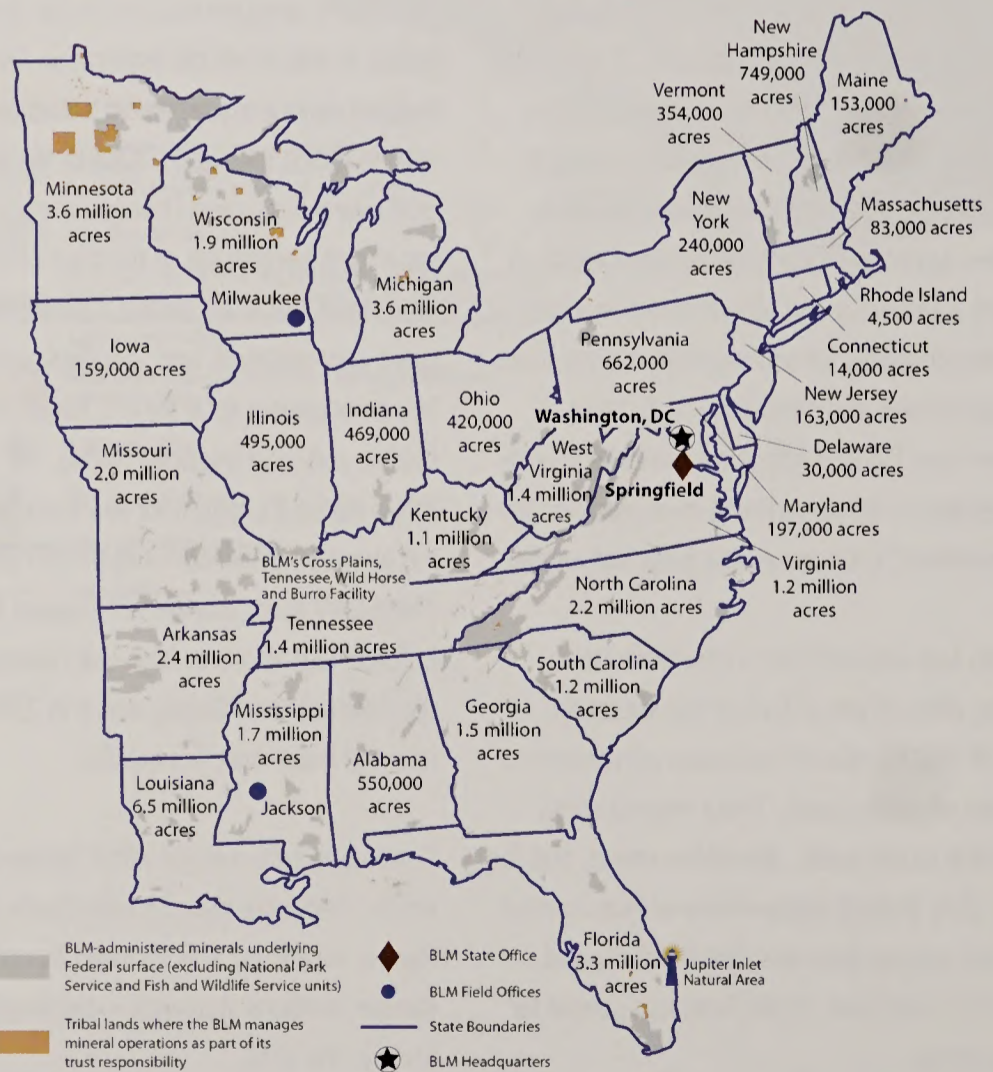
CO-ES

COLORADO AND EASTERN STATES OFFICE

2850 Youngfield Street
Lakewood, CO 80215
Phone: 303-239-3802
Fax: 303-239-3896



- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- BLM National Monument
- BLM National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (National Conservation Areas, National Recreation Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, and Cooperative Management and Protection Areas)
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- A Anasazi Heritage Center



- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- State Boundaries
- BLM Headquarters

BLM-COLORADO-EASTERN STATES LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

In 2008, the Colorado–Eastern States law enforcement program provided investigative and patrol support to about 8.3 million surface acres and 67 million subsurface acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) within Colorado and the 31 States that make up the Eastern States Region. Within Colorado, Rangers patrol more than 600,000 acres of public land per officer. The Eastern States program does not maintain a law enforcement Ranger force. Special Agents provide law enforcement support to that region and are assigned to Jackson, Mississippi; in Colorado, they are in Lakewood, Grand Junction, and Durango.

In Fiscal Year 2008, new Ranger positions were established in the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area and Canyon of the Ancients National Monument. Two vacant Ranger positions were also filled, bringing the Ranger staffing level to 13.

High Use Recreation Areas continue to account for the highest increase in law enforcement incidents this year in Colorado. Public interest in outdoor activities continues to grow, including off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. Law enforcement contacts generally result in voluntary compliance with BLM and State OHV regulations.

Annually, the Colorado–Eastern States law enforcement program provides support to several wild horse and burro adoptions. The Eastern States provides adoption opportunities through use of the Internet system, as well as delivering animals to an average of thirty locations throughout the region. Unfortunately, in 2008 only 1,245 animals were adopted—a significant decrease from the 1,650 adopted in 2007. Several reasons have been given for the reduced numbers of animals adopted, from the aging demographics of adopters and the rising expense of feed and travel to the closing of slaughter houses, which has created a backlog of unwanted horses. In 2008, more than 80 criminal investigations were related to the abandonment and neglect of adopted horses still under the ownership of the United States.

Illegal marijuana cultivation continues to be a focus of the Colorado law enforcement program. Federal, State,

and local law enforcement agencies assist with the BLM's annual eradication effort to locate and eradicate several hundred marijuana plants from BLM lands each year from areas where the public often has recreational access.

With Colorado's outstanding big game hunting opportunities, the detection and investigation of illegal outfitting and guiding services is still a high priority. Several cases were prepared during 2008, with one subject pleading guilty before a U.S. Magistrate to providing outfitting services without a permit.

Other law enforcement actions taken during 2008 addressed the increase in illegal occupancy of public lands, primarily by energy companies, because of the increase in energy exploration. Special Agents received information regarding 26 pieces of oil and gas heavy equipment being stored on public land without authorization. In addition to the unauthorized storage, the equipment was leaking unknown substances onto the ground and potentially into a nearby stream. BLM law enforcement officers worked in conjunction with the State of Colorado Auto Industry Division, the Department of the Interior's Office of Inspector General, the Colorado State Patrol, and the Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration Offices in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico to compel the company to remove the trespass equipment and pay for all hazardous materials testing and cleanup.

BLM–Colorado proposed the development of an alternative to the minimal fines imposed on persons convicted of crimes against natural resources. A Colorado Special Agent worked closely with the U.S. Attorney's Office to create an agreement with the Colorado State Department of Justice to administer persons assigned to the Federal Useful Public Service program at the County level. This program allows individuals who violated Federal regulations to complete community service on public lands within the County where the offense occurred, under the guidance of the State system, thus eliminating the need for the BLM to provide supervision and liability insurance to oversee these individuals. The program is presently being piloted in Mesa County, with a goal to implement it throughout the State.



IDAHO

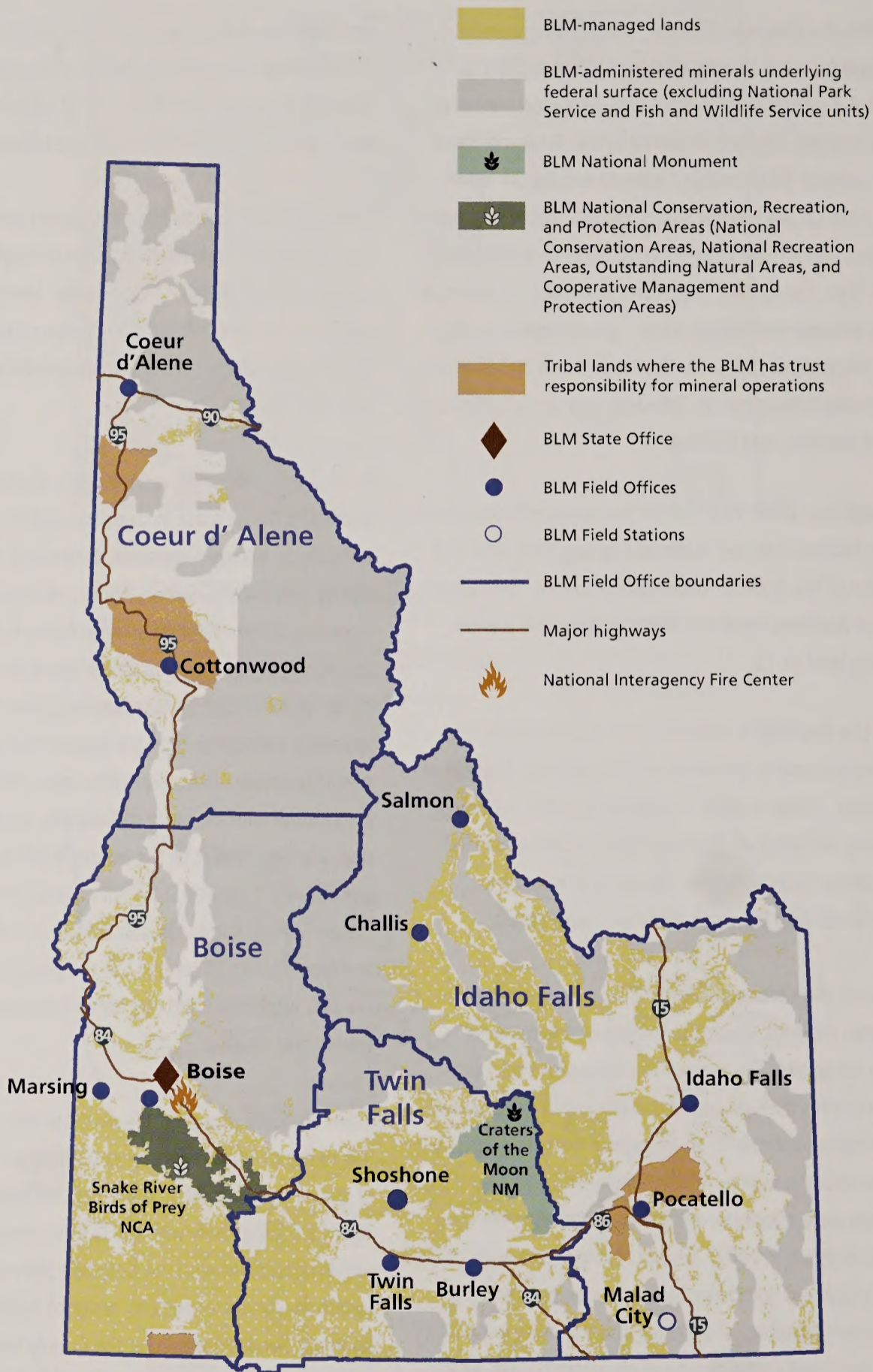
IDAHO STATE OFFICE

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Boise, ID 83709

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BLM-IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho law enforcement program grew significantly in 2008. Twin Falls Ranger Stephanie Ellis transferred to the Challis Field Office to fill a long-vacant position. Two new Rangers were hired in the Twin Falls District—Jonathan Terland, a veteran law enforcement officer hired from the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska, and Richard Lloyd, a veteran U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuge Officer who worked most recently in Oklahoma. Jeff Roberts filled the vacant Pocatello Field Office Ranger position and brings several years of law enforcement experience from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. BLM-Idaho is in the process of hiring to fill a new Ranger position in the Cottonwood Field Office, bringing BLM-Idaho's Ranger complement to ten.

The Special Agents in Idaho have significant arson wildfire criminal cases in the court process. Special Agent Kyle Gandiaga is preparing a case for trial in which a suspect was indicted by the Boise Federal Grand Jury for seven counts of violating 18 U.S.C. § 1855 Timber Set Afire. This case involves several fires started on public lands in 2007 near Parma, Idaho. Special Agent Kent Kleman is preparing a case for trial following a two-count indictment for violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1855 Timber Set Afire handed down by the Pocatello Federal Grand Jury against two suspects. This case involves fires started in eastern Idaho from 2003 to 2006.

In addition to arson wildfire investigation, the Idaho BLM Special Agents pursued major investigations in 2008 for the following violations involving Idaho public lands: wire burning, vandalism, illegal grazing, identity theft of a

BLM employee involving credit card fraud, rock theft, and marijuana cultivation.

The Boise District Rangers, Special Agents, and the State Staff Ranger joined forces with the Ada County Sheriff's Office to combat underage drinking, late night disturbances, and illegal dumping on public lands in southwestern Idaho. Officers conducted many weekend night patrols that resulted in the detection and resolution of several alcohol, drug, and resource damage violations.

BLM-Idaho Rangers and Special Agents participated in special enforcement operations at St. Anthony Sand Dunes and at the Riggins Rodeo. Visitation remains steady for these special events in the State, and the presence by BLM Officers enables them to resolve law enforcement and emergency incidents quickly and safely.

Idaho Special Agents Kleman and Gandiaga and State Staff Ranger Keith McGrath participated in assignments in California and Oregon as part of the BLM's Marijuana Investigative Support Team. These Officers assisted local BLM case agents to further their investigations and eradicate thousands of marijuana plants cultivated mostly by Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations.

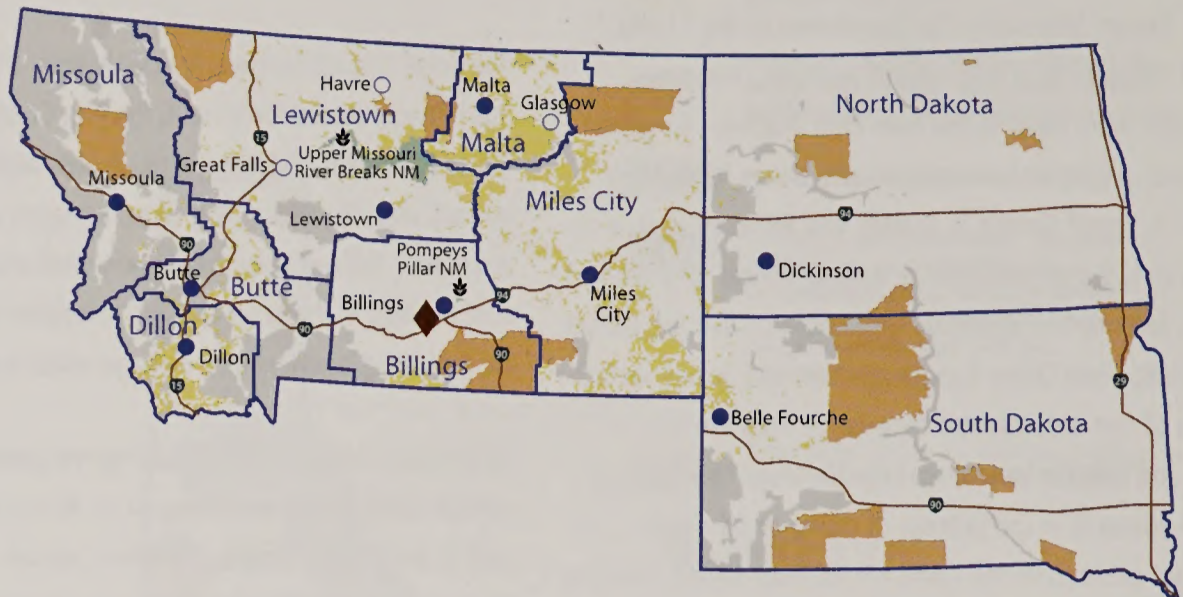
In addition to helping other States with their investigations into marijuana cultivation, Idaho Special Agents and Rangers conducted a major investigation into a large marijuana growing operation in Owyhee County. The investigation resulted in the arrests of suspects and the seizure of 7,340 marijuana plants, 200 pounds of processed marijuana, and 3 vehicles. Like other States, Idaho continues to experience an increase in marijuana cultivation activities.



MONTANA

MONTANA STATE OFFICE

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- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- ✿ BLM National Monument
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways



BLM—MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers about 8 million surface acres in the Montana–Dakotas law enforcement program. Many of these lands are remotely located miles away from the nearest small town or communities. The isolation of these public lands makes them attractive to recreationalists, hunters, and other users. Occasionally, some people take advantage of the remoteness of these lands by trying to abuse or exploit their resources without the BLM’s knowledge.

This past year, Special Agents and Rangers working with their State counterparts made significant strides in several cases relating to paleontological and archaeological thefts. The investigation of wildland fires continues to be a priority, with several significant fires identified as human-caused. A civil settlement was reached on a fire near Dillon that was sparked by a construction business.

Our Rangers continue to provide a uniformed presence on the public lands while educating the public on safe recreation and land management practices. The BLM celebrated the Beartrap Wilderness Area’s 25-year anniversary. The Beartrap Canyon stars the great Madison River fishery, which is an excellent fishing, camping, and river-floating area. This area attracts large summer crowds and keeps the Rangers busy. Enforcement of campground regulations and dealing with illegal alcohol and drug use are among the highest

of Ranger concerns. The Blackfoot River near Missoula has similar issues.

This year’s Sturgis Motorcycle Rally proved to be the busiest yet for Rangers assigned to the event. The Rangers assigned to patrol the Fort Mead Recreation Area adjacent to Sturgis completed more enforcement actions than in previous years, with 386 enforcement actions taken, including everything from written warnings to arrests.

Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota law enforcement officers worked with the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department in their “Tip Mont” program. This program started as a poaching hotline and expanded to natural resources crimes, including those under the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. The public can call 800-847-6668 (800TIPMONT) to report off-road vehicle violations, arson, littering, or other violations. The State of Montana maintains a 24-hour dispatch center and promotes the program around the State.

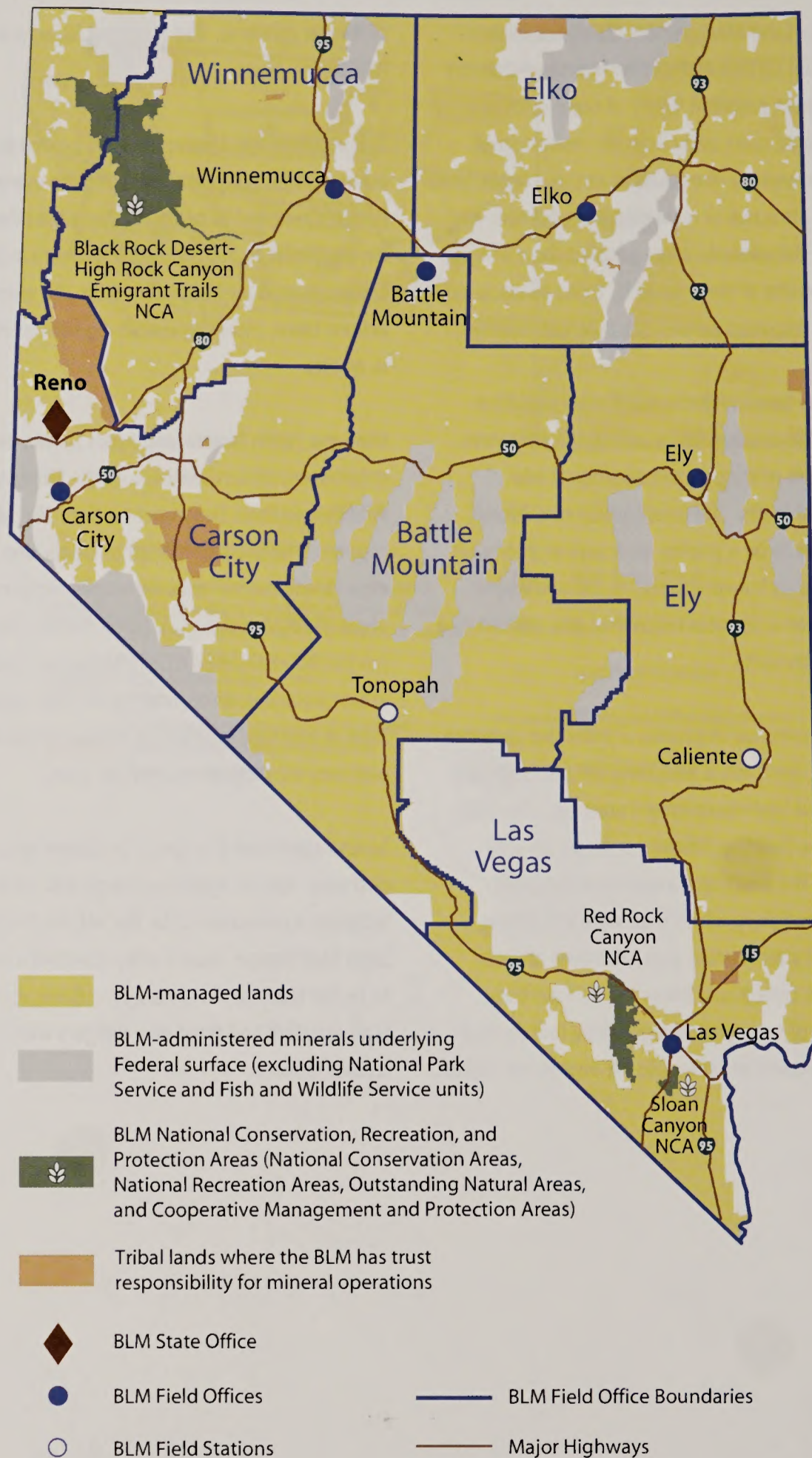
Several significant changes in personnel occurred this past year. Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) Bart Fitzgerald accepted a promotion to be the SAC for Arizona, and State Staff Ranger Jason Caffey accepted a promotion to be the National Chief Ranger in Boise, Idaho. A new Staff Assistant and three new Rangers were hired to replace retirees.



NEVADA

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BLM-NEVADA LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

In Nevada, about 48 million acres of public land are administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)—roughly 68% of the State. Resources are diverse and range from traditional uses, such as grazing and mining, to a variety of recreational uses, which bring societal problems that accompany rapid population growth.

In Fiscal Year 2008, the Nevada law enforcement program consisted of 5 Special Agents and 23 law enforcement Rangers. The Nevada law enforcement program entered into five law enforcement patrol agreements with County Sheriff's Offices, and two law enforcement dispatch agreements.

The BLM in Nevada manages a major off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreational site at the Sand Mountain Recreational Area in northern Nevada. This area, located in Churchill County, is an example of the effects of growing OHV use. In the past 15 years, recreational use has tripled to more than 70,000 visitors each year. This year, the BLM law enforcement program assigned about 45 Law Enforcement Officers (LEOs) to work at the Sand Mountain Recreational Area (5 to 8 officers on each major holiday weekend). BLM Rangers and Agents documented 224 incidents, issued about 96 citations, and conducted 2 arrests.

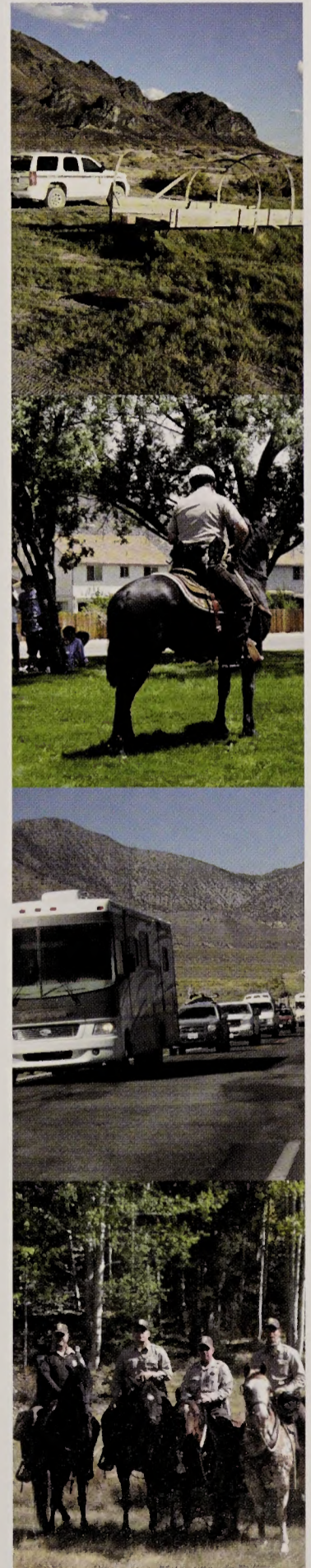
The BLM manages one National Conservation Area (NCA) in northern Nevada—the Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA—within a 2-hour drive from Reno, which ranks in the top 20 cities in the Nation for growth. The Black Rock Desert NCA is host to the Burning Man Festival every year—the largest permitted

recreational event nationally on BLM-managed lands. This year the event drew about 50,000 participants to the Black Rock Desert over 10 days. The BLM assigned 46 LEOs to work at the event, and the local Sheriff's Office provided 36 Deputies. During this year's event, BLM LEOs issued 193 citations and conducted 11 arrests.

The BLM manages two NCAs in southern Nevada—Sloan Canyon and Red Rock Canyon in the Las Vegas District. For the past decade, Las Vegas has been the fastest growing city in the United States, and the two NCAs have about 1 million visitors a year.

Also in southern Nevada, the BLM, using funds generated through the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA), employs four Law Enforcement Rangers and one Law Enforcement Agent to work in a 25-officer, multiagency land management task force with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Through a memorandum of understanding, the four Federal land management agency task force officers target problem areas on all four jurisdictions. One of these areas for the BLM is the Sunrise Management Area, east of Las Vegas. The SNPLMA law enforcement task force conducted several multiagency operations throughout the year. This year, the Las Vegas District documented 1,915 incidents, issued 1,357 citations, and conducted 38 arrests.

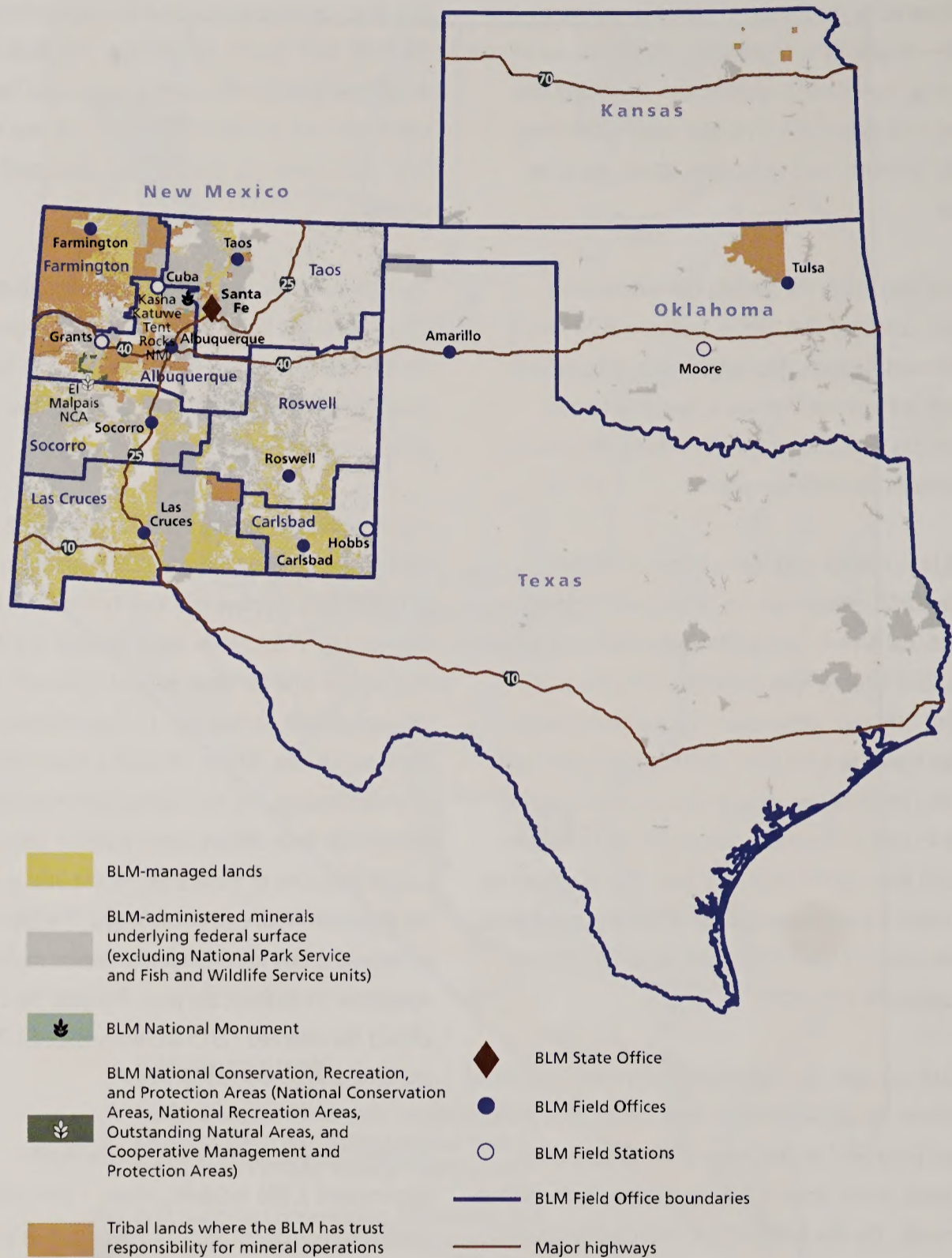
In 2008, Nevada Rangers and Special Agents documented 2,801 incidents, issued 1,640 citations, and conducted or assisted with 57 felony arrests statewide.



NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICE

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JAMES E. MORIARTY IV

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Special Agent James E. Moriarty IV was promoted to Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) for New Mexico in May of this year. SAC Moriarty came to the BLM 2 years ago, following 18 years with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). A professional archaeologist when originally hired, he spent more than 11 years as a uniformed Law Enforcement Officer with the USFS before transitioning to a Special Agent. His last assignment with the USFS was as a Taskforce Agent working with the interagency Central Valley Marijuana Investigations Team. SAC Moriarty is a graduate of the University of San Diego with a double major in history and anthropology. After completing graduate course work in history, he worked as an archaeologist in the private sector before working for the Forest Service.



BLM-NEW MEXICO LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The New Mexico State Office is responsible for public lands and mineral estate throughout New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. The complex task of protecting the public, the employees, and the resources is handled by a tremendously talented group of men and women, composed of law enforcement Rangers, Special Agents, and an Investigative Technician. These officers pursue a broad range of cases and contacts, from recreation-related offenses and incidents to felony investigations.

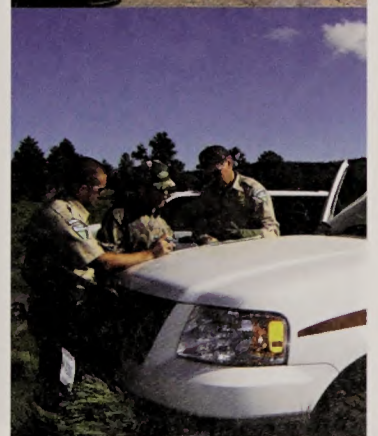
After nearly 4 years of investigation, three individuals were indicted on numerous counts alleging trafficking of a unique collection of prehistoric artifacts originating from BLM-managed lands in the Farmington District of New Mexico. Special Agent Noel Wagner successfully recovered the entire collection of 43 Navajo grayware ceramic vessels, leading to several felony convictions.

Working in conjunction with the New Mexico State Office fire organization and its cost recovery team, Rangers Heidi Rieck and John Logsdon, with support from Special Agent Steve Martin, investigated two cases of fire trespass that are presently in litigation.

Recently, the BLM-New Mexico law enforcement program has taken the lead in coordinating interagency efforts to address the trespass issues and cumulative negative environmental effects associated with domestic marijuana cultivation on public lands. Working extensively with the U.S. Attorney's Office-Region III, Drug Taskforce Agents, law enforcement officers and agents from the USFS, and National Guard personnel (including aviation assets and

members of the 5-Alpha Team, also known as the Gray Foxes), BLM-New Mexico law enforcement agents have eradicated many marijuana cultivation sites on BLM and USFS lands and have identified suspects. With these continuing investigations, additional support has been provided by the New Mexico Investigative Support Center. The BLM-New Mexico law enforcement program is also taking the lead on coordinating the restoration efforts of these sites to include the cleanup of garbage, removal of cultivation infrastructure, stabilization of land forms to prevent further erosion, and evaluation of other cumulative negative environmental effects to generate restoration costs, at the request of the U.S. Attorney's Office. In addition to the counter drug work being conducted on public lands in New Mexico, three Special Agents have been proactively supporting counter drug operations throughout the West, primarily in California, by accepting numerous assignments in support of Marijuana Investigative Support Team operations, a national BLM program dedicated to the eradication of marijuana on public lands and the identification of those responsible through long-term investigations.

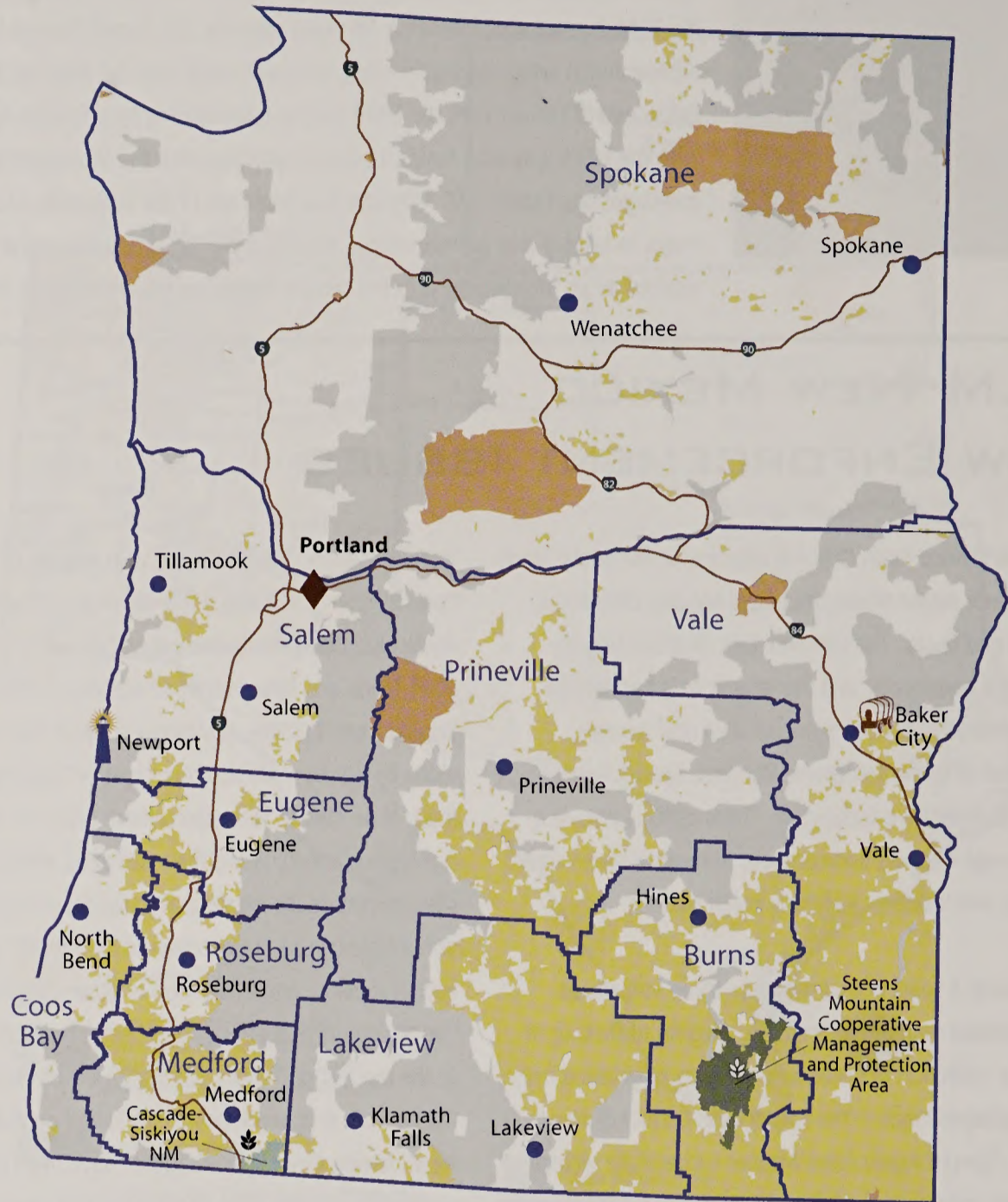
Illegal activities on the international border with Mexico continue to increase, as do effects on public land resources near the border. As part of the BLM's commitment to international border enforcement issues, the Special Agent-in-Charge is a member of the Executive Board of the New Mexico High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) organization, made up of Federal, State, and local law enforcement organizations combating drug activities throughout New Mexico and along the border. Two New Mexico BLM Special Agents are collocated with interagency HIDTA Initiatives.

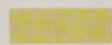
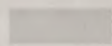






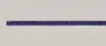





OREGON

OREGON STATE OFFICE

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Fax: 503-808-6356



-  BLM-managed lands
-  BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
-  BLM National Monument
-  BLM National Conservation Area and comparable designations
-  Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
-  BLM State Office
-  BLM Field Offices
-  BLM Field Stations
-  BLM Field Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
-  Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center

BLM-OREGON-WASHINGTON LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

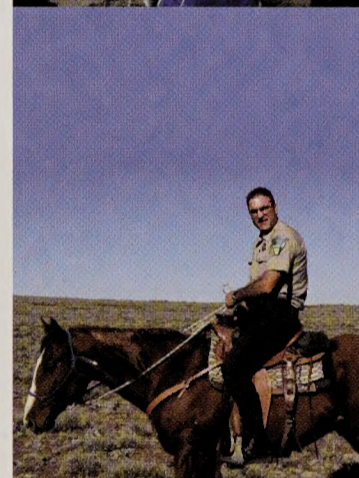
The BLM law enforcement Rangers and Special Agents in Oregon and Washington were once again busy in Fiscal Year 2008 as they patrolled and investigated incidents on 16 million acres.

In particular, the theft and unlawful commercial sales of natural resources is one type of crime that is investigated with diligence. In 2005, BLM Special Agents in Oregon-Washington initiated a long-term investigation into the theft of forest products called "Operation Green Market." Initially assisted by BLM Rangers in the Eugene and Salem Districts and the Linn County Sheriff's Office, the investigation expanded in 2006, 2007, and 2008 to include the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Oregon and Western District of Washington; U.S. Forest Service Region 6, Office of Law Enforcement and Investigations; Immigration and Customs Enforcement in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington; Social Security Administration's Office of the Inspector General; Internal Revenue Service; Benton County Sheriff's Office, Lane County Sheriff's Office, and the Washington Departments of Labor and Natural Resources. This investigation remains ongoing and additional law enforcement activities are pending. To date, this investigation has resulted in the serving of five Federal search warrants

(four in Oregon and one in Washington), the arrest of 25 individuals, and the seizure of \$68,000 in cash and three firearms.

Because of retirements and transfers, several law enforcement Ranger and Special Agent positions have been filled with new officers this year. We welcome our newest members to the Oregon-Washington area and appreciate their abilities and efforts. In FY 2008, vacant Ranger positions were filled in Eugene, Medford, Prineville, Salem, and Roseburg, Oregon, and Wenatchee, Washington. In addition, two Special Agent positions were moved from Portland, Oregon, to field locations in the Eugene and Prineville Districts to respond to investigative needs. We now have Special Agents located in Eugene, Medford, Portland, and Prineville.

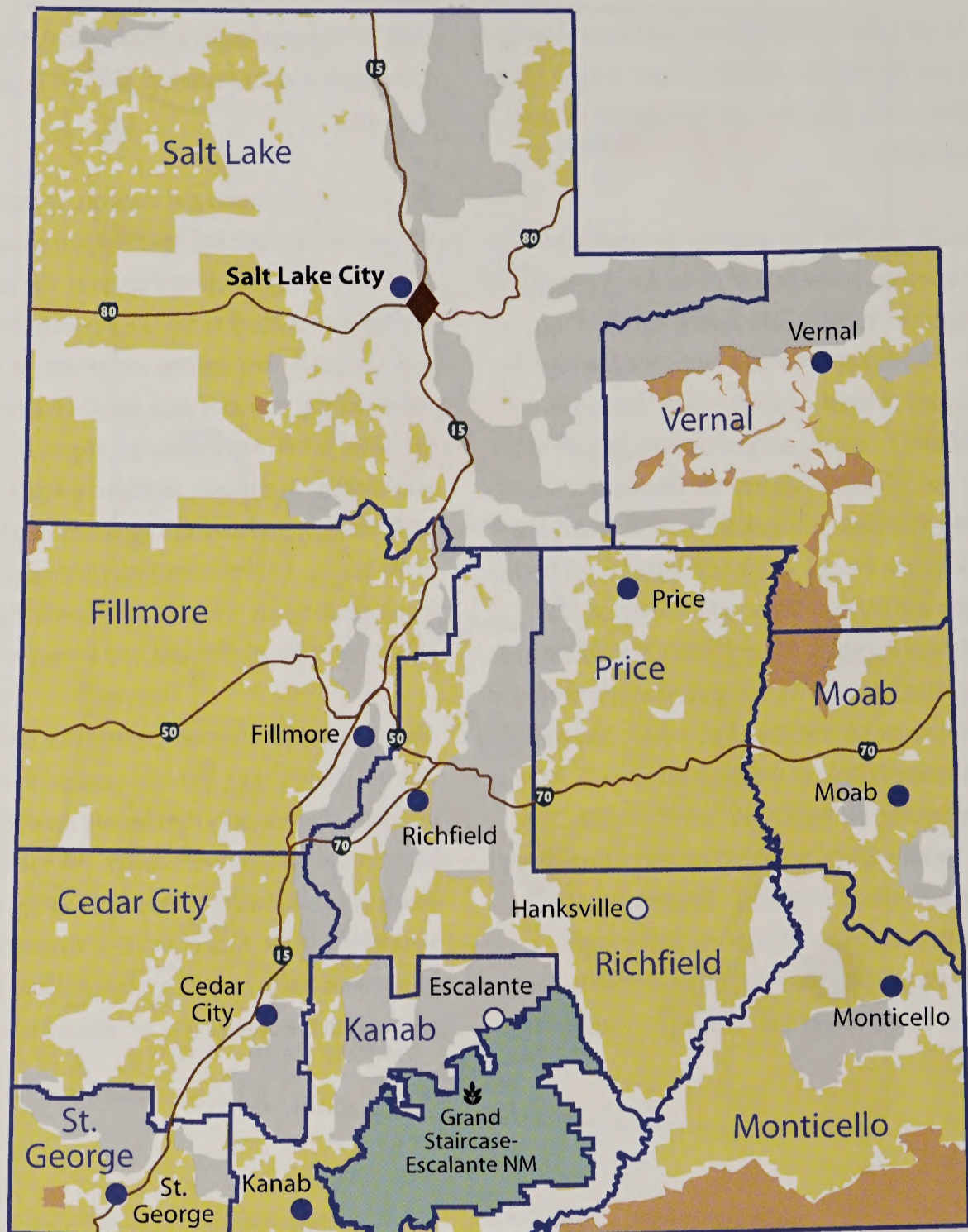
Also in 2008, we continued to strengthen our coordination with our Federal, State, and local partners through a multitude of interagency enforcement activities, joint patrols, investigations, and training. We interact with a variety of interagency taskforces and working groups on a weekly basis in the hope of sharing information to not only solve crimes, but to become a more proactive and better partner with the communities we live and work in.

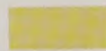

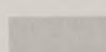








UTAH

UTAH STATE OFFICE

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(toll free) 800-722-3998
Fax: 801-539-4220



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------|
|  | BLM-managed lands |  | BLM State Office |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices |
|  | BLM National Monument |  | BLM Field Stations |
|  | Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations |  | BLM Field Office Boundaries |
| | |  | Major Highways |

BLM-UTAH LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

In 2008, the BLM-Utah law enforcement program was tasked with a variety of challenging law enforcement issues. These issues were associated with the management of more than 22 million acres of surface area and more than 33 million acres of subsurface acres of public land in BLM-Utah's area of responsibility. Most investigations and activities pertaining to the BLM-Utah law enforcement program were related to recreational, paleontological, archaeological, marijuana gardens, and fire investigations. In addition, BLM-Utah continues to see a significant increase in the demand for oil and gas development on public lands. As a result of energy market demands, BLM-Utah has experienced a dramatic increase in drilling applications. The BLM-Utah law enforcement program was tasked with several investigations associated with the oil and gas program this year.

BLM-Utah has unparalleled recreational opportunities available to the public. The BLM law enforcement program is continually challenged with the management and safety of the public during annual events located in Moab, Little Sahara Recreational Area (LSRA), Coral Pink Sand Dunes, Monticello, and several unscheduled events located throughout the State. Recreational sites in Utah are national and international focal points, and the industry continues to grow annually. Utah ranks in the top three States within BLM for visitation, fee collection, number of sites managed, and number of Special Recreation Permits issued. The LSRA alone has more than 400,000 visitors each year.

Utah has several significant and pristine archaeological sites throughout the State. These include the Anasazi complex at Grand Gulch and rock art at Nine Mile Canyon, Newspaper Rock, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. There are also many high-value Anasazi sites throughout the southeastern corner of the State. During the past year, BLM-Utah law enforcement officers conducted several Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) investigations.

Fossil theft investigations continue to be a high priority in Utah. The fossils on land administered by the BLM include the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry, the Morrison Formation, and the newly discovered Burpee Quarry. These areas contain significant numbers of high-value dinosaur fossils, and nearly all of the known Allosaurus specimens in the world were obtained from the Morrison Formation in central Utah. BLM-Utah Special Agents are presently conducting Allosaurus fossil investigations that involve international consignees. Allosaurus specimens have recently been sold for more than \$500,000 on the black market, which is one reason that fossil theft is attracting national and international attention.

The BLM-Utah law enforcement program continues to work closely with the Affirmative Civil Enforcement Program (ACE) at the U.S. Attorney's Office in Salt Lake City. The ACE Program has been extremely successful in obtaining recoveries, settlements, and judgments associated with fire investigations and other resource violations pertaining to BLM losses since the program's inception in 1997. In 2008, the ACE program settled a fire case for \$1.75 million for a wildfire started on lands administered by the BLM that scorched more than 60,000 acres in central Utah and injured two BLM firefighters. The Federal prosecutor in this case received the Director of the Office of Law Enforcement and Security's Partnership Award in recognition of all his work on behalf of the BLM.

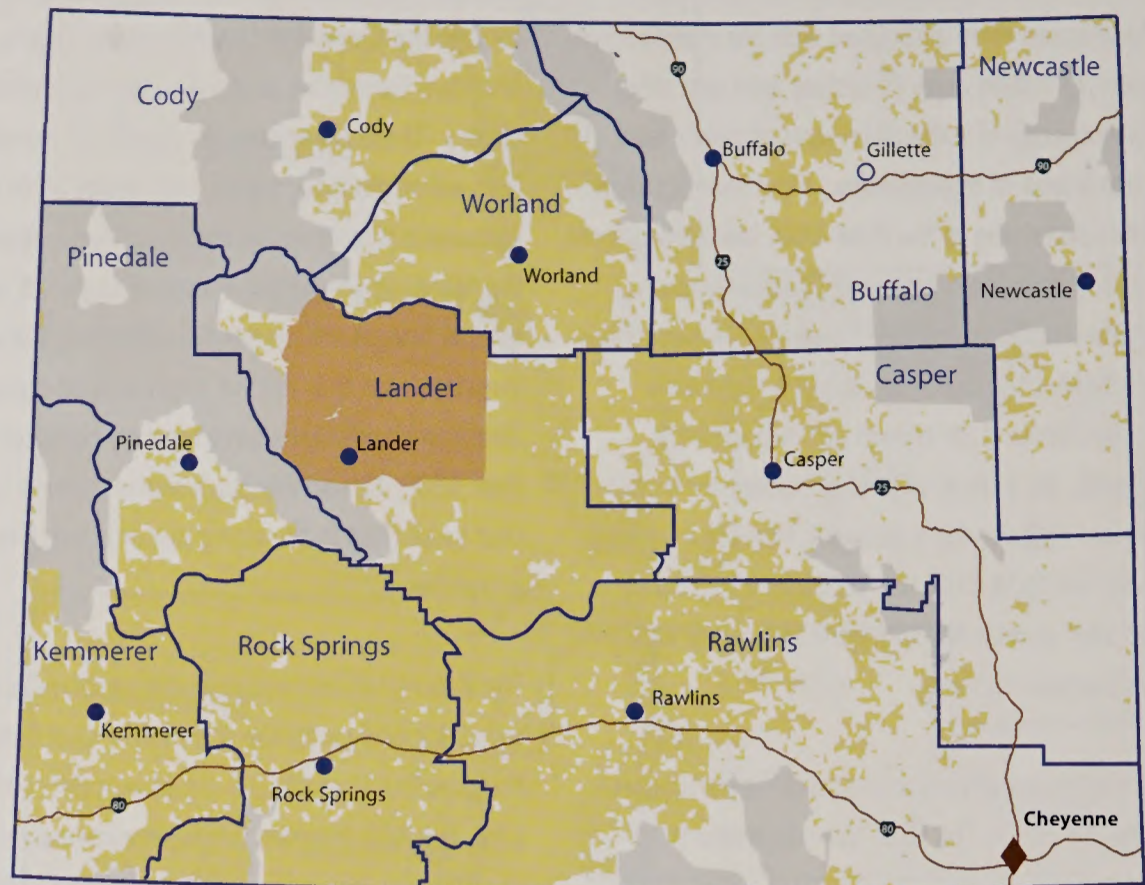
The BLM-Utah program also experienced an exponential increase in marijuana garden cultivation. In August 2008, BLM law enforcement officers participated in one of the largest eradication efforts in Utah history. More than 80,000 mature marijuana plants were discovered and eradicated in the Pine Valley Mountains in northern Washington County.



WYOMING

WYOMING STATE OFFICE

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- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways



BLM-WYOMING LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 18.4 million surface acres and 41.6 million acres of subsurface minerals in Wyoming, or about two-thirds of the State. Tourism is the second largest State industry, and BLM-managed lands in Wyoming provide the bulk of recreational opportunities for the region. Although the State's population is about 500,000, 1.8 million visitor use days were spent on BLM-managed land in 2007. Camping and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use are the two most popular activities on public lands. Violations related to destructive off-road travel are the biggest recreation enforcement issue. BLM-Wyoming has 42 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) covering 575,841 acres and 38 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) covering 700,874 acres, along with the most miles of undisturbed emigration trail of any State. Four National Historic Trails have more than 60% of the mileage in the State under BLM stewardship. Wyoming contains the best intact trail remains left in the country, which include emigrant etchings, American Indian petroglyphs, and original wagon ruts. Vandalism of the trails and sites is a large problem.

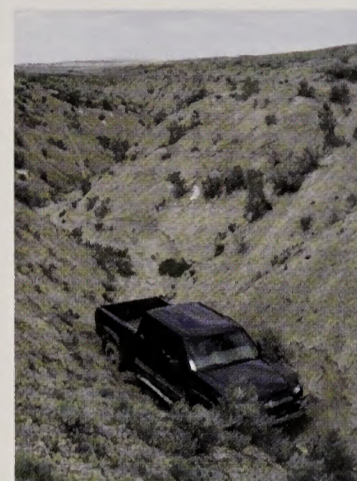
This year, BLM law enforcement personnel in Wyoming made an effort to boost patrols of the WSAs and ACECs, writing numerous citations for violators throughout the State. Extra patrol efforts were also focused on winter range closures this year, which are closed to motorized travel to protect herd breeding stock and allow animals to recover from the stresses of winter.

Wyoming's law enforcement personnel increased this year with the addition of Rangers Ken Lacko in Rawlins, Trampus Barhaug in Cody, Shane Wasem in Pinedale, and Michael Seawall in Buffalo. The Buffalo and Pinedale law enforcement officers are new positions to the Ranger program. Wyoming also saw the addition of a new

Special Agent, Nicholas Lafazio, to the Casper office this year. One remaining Ranger vacancy in Lander has yet to be filled for our law enforcement staff to be at full capacity.

This year, Wyoming hosted the national gathering for the Rainbow Family of Living Light, an event that attracted more than 7,000 visitors to the National Forest and public lands in the Big Sandy area. The entire BLM law enforcement staff in Wyoming, with the assistance of BLM officers from Colorado and New Mexico, paired with 30 U.S. Forest Service law enforcement officers to conduct enforcement of this event for more than 5 weeks in June and July. BLM officers issued 83 citations and 118 written warnings over the course of the event, made 3 arrests, provided 10 agency assists, responded to 5 medical emergencies, and assisted with the suppression of 8 human-caused fires that destroyed a combined total of 5.3 acres of public and National Forest land in the gathering area. More than 200 documented warnings were given to members of the public during the course of this event.

Following the trend of the last several years, protection of our oil and gas resources and associated infrastructure continues to draw increased focus. BLM-managed lands in Wyoming contain world-class energy and mining resources that are crucial to the national interest. There are more than 19,500 Federal oil and gas leases covering approximately 14 million acres of Federal land and producing 30 million barrels of oil per year, which is 29% of all Federal onshore oil production. Oil production-related crime has continued to rise over the past several years. Last January, the Sheehan Overland Pass Pipeline was vandalized on public land near Rock Springs. Nine bulldozers and a track hoe excavator at the site were vandalized, causing more than \$4 million in damages.



NATIONAL BLM LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES

VANDALISM OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Protection of cultural, historical, and paleontological artifacts continues to be a high priority for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) law enforcement program. Several new investigations were initiated in 2008 and progress continued on others that were initiated in previous years. Some highlights of this past year's accomplishments are detailed below.

On September 5, 2008, Patricia C. Doyle, 58, of Bend, Oregon, was charged and pled guilty in U.S. District Court in Eugene, Oregon, associated with a criminal conspiracy of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA). Doyle, along with seven other co-conspirators, was involved for several years in the systematic looting of cultural resource sites on Federal lands in central and eastern Oregon. These activities were discovered and investigated as the result of a long-term BLM investigation called Operation Bring 'Em Back—a multiagency investigation

involving the U.S. Attorney's Office and Region 6 of the U.S. Forest Service.

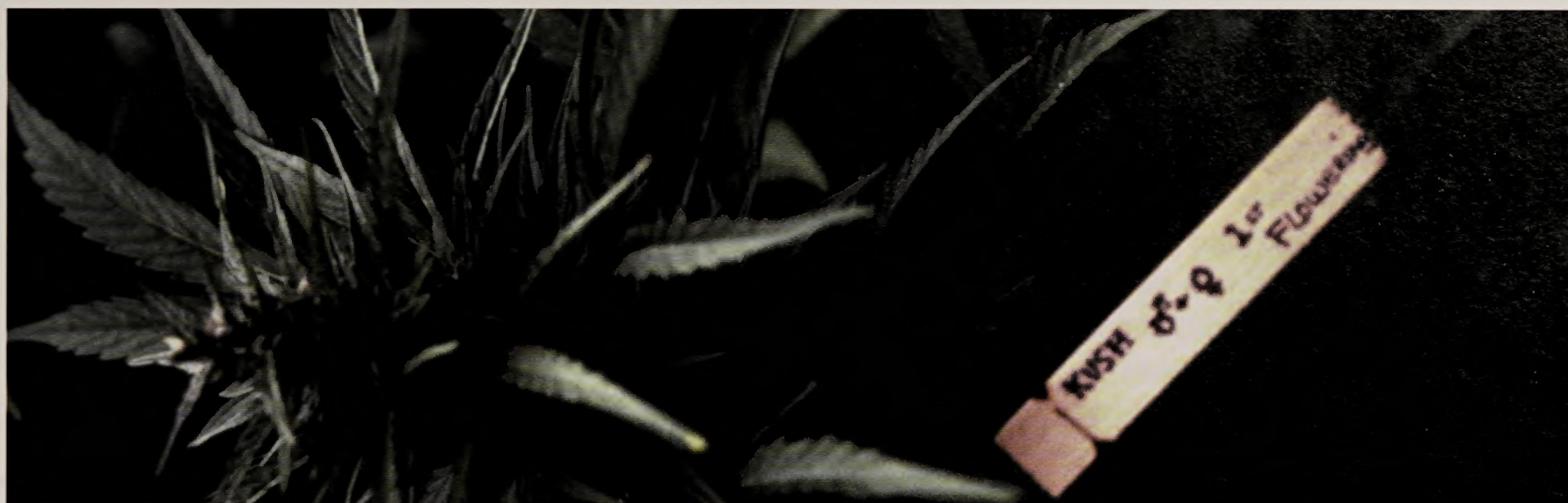
Before Doyle's cooperative plea agreement, a proffer was taken from her that revealed that her looting activity had expanded over about 20 years and had affected hundreds of archaeological sites. Doyle was to be sentenced on the conspiracy ARPA charges in Eugene, Oregon. Doyle is presently serving prison time on an international drug trafficking offense at a Federal women's facility in California.

Other investigative resources in support of this investigation have come from the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon State Police Game Division, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, local High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Office, and U.S. Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. An interagency team of archaeologists is also assisting in the case, identifying and taking inventory of thousands of artifacts that had been seized under Federal search warrants in January 2005. The team is also conducting many archaeological site damage appraisals, which cover hundreds of sites and thousands of acres of Federal lands.

In Fiscal Year 2008, BLM law enforcement resources assisted the National Park Service (NPS) John Day National Monument in central Oregon in the investigation of theft of paleontological resources. According to NPS Paleontologists, the stolen resources dated back about 35–40 million years. A BLM Ranger from the Prineville District Office, assisted by a BLM Special Agent, initiated the investigation. Suspects were identified and a Federal search warrant was obtained and served. The case remains under investigation.

In Arizona, a significant petroglyph described as the "one-legged man" was chiseled out of the varnished rock near Colorado City in early September 2008. This vandalism occurred in the Cottonwood Point Wilderness Area, close to Colorado City, on Federal land administered by the BLM. Such cultural sites are fragile and irreplaceable traces of an ancient history. Where there once was a petroglyph of a human figure, now only a large cavity in the sandstone cliff face remains. BLM-Arizona has offered a reward for information leading to an arrest. The investigation is ongoing.





MARIJUANA CULTIVATION ON PUBLIC LANDS

Since 2004, the Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) have been largely responsible for the marijuana cultivation activities on public lands. Their primary method of operation is to smuggle illegal aliens across the international border with Mexico and transport them to locations within California, Oregon, and Washington. The illegal alien "workers" are responsible for planting and maintaining the marijuana gardens. The DTOs routinely resupply them with food and other essentials, and in some instances they provide them with firearms, including rifles. The workers are not allowed to leave under any circumstances until the garden is harvested. DTO operations have begun to spread eastward to Idaho, Arizona, and Utah. Because of the value of the marijuana crop, the cultivation methods used—including pesticides, fertilizers, and diversion of water sources to irrigate the gardens, and the effects (trash and human waste) of the on-site

residency—marijuana cultivation operations present a clear and immediate danger to public land users and the resources.

With funding received in FY 2008, the BLM added a new Special Agent position in northern California to increase its capability to investigate marijuana cultivation activities. And continuing with a concept instituted in FY 2007, the BLM has established the Marijuana Investigations Support Team (MIST). The MIST is made up of 28 BLM Special Agents and Rangers who have been trained and equipped to supplement the Special Agent force in California and Oregon in the investigation of large-scale marijuana cultivation activities. Some investigative highlights include the following:

On August 7, 2008, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of California, McGregor W. Scott, announced that a Federal grand jury returned an eight-count indictment charging 13 illegal aliens from Mexico with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute methamphetamine, possession with intent to distribute methamphetamine, conspiracy

to manufacture more than 1,000 plants of marijuana, the cultivation of more than 1,000 plants of marijuana, conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute marijuana, and possession with intent to distribute marijuana. In the process of serving related search warrants, officers arrested seven additional illegal aliens from Mexico considered to be marijuana grow site workers. They were immediately deported.

This case is the product of an extensive joint investigation by the State of California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, and the Mountain and Valley Marijuana Investigation Team (MAVMIT), to which BLM—California has a Special Agent assigned. Immediately following this case, MAVMIT moved forward with another investigation in which the same Special Agent served in an undercover capacity and, once again, those involved were illegal aliens from Mexico. After several months, the suspects agreed to provide 300 pounds of marijuana and 2–5 pounds of methamphetamine to the undercover agent. The next day the suspects were arrested during the delivery of the drugs.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Plants Seized	220,000	246,290	390,454	457,412	473,771

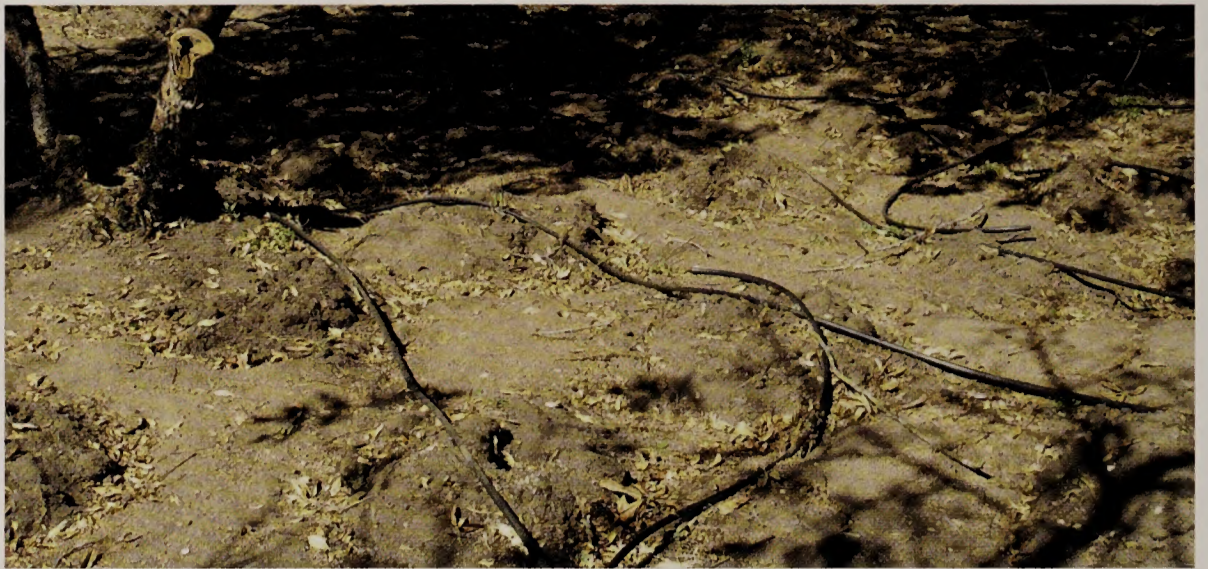
Figure. The amount of marijuana cultivation on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management continues to increase.

Investigators later learned the processed marijuana was grown on the National Forest.

Another example of working together for the benefit of all was Operation L.O.C.C.U.S.T. (Locating Cannabis Cultivators Using Saturation Tactics) conducted in Tulare County. This operation comprised 14 County, State, and Federal agencies and resulted in the eradication of 482,158 marijuana plants—161,524 directly from public lands—and 42 arrests. Like its predecessor, Operation Alesia (Shasta County, 2007), these operations have set a standard for other large-scale collaborations, which can be used as a model throughout the State. The key issue with these operations is their effect on personnel and budget. The BLM dedicated 19 personnel to this operation, composed of a contingent from the BLM's Marijuana Investigations Support Team; Ridgecrest, Bishop, and Bakersfield Rangers; and California Special Agents.

This year in Oregon, Rangers and Special Agents continued to investigate the illicit cultivation and trafficking of marijuana on public land. Working intensively with our Federal, State, and local partners in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, investigations, enforcement actions, surveillances, and raids were conducted that resulted in several successful Federal prosecutions.

For example, a BLM Special Agent in Portland, Oregon, initiated a drug investigation in 2008 involving the illegal cultivation and trafficking of marijuana on public land in the Salem



District. The investigation was soon joined with investigations of several other Federal, State, and local agencies involving multiple suspects and thousands of marijuana plants on Federal and private lands. From August 14 through September 12, 2008, a series of investigative and enforcement actions including raids, search warrants, arrests, and indictments were accomplished by the participating agencies. These actions resulted in the arrest of 8 suspects, the seizure of approximately 10,000 marijuana plants, the seizure of 7 vehicles, the seizure of 7 firearms, and the indictment of 5 suspects on Federal charges.

Participating in investigation and enforcement activities were BLM Rangers and Special Agents from Eugene, Salem, Portland, and Tillamook; Officers and Special Agents from the U.S. Forest Service, Office of Law Enforcement and Investigations; Special Agents from the Drug Enforcement Administration; U.S. Attorney's Office (Portland); Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Justice,

Oregon National Guard Counter Drug Support Program; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); McMinnville and Newberg Police Departments; Tillamook County Sheriff's Department; Washington County Tactical Team, Westside Interagency Narcotics Team; and the Yamhill County Interagency Narcotics Team.

SOUTHWEST BORDERLANDS

Smuggling activities across public lands in the border zone continue to result in thousands of illegal roads and trails; gates rammed and range improvements damaged; fences cut, run over, left open, or removed; and water tanks for cattle and wildlife emptied of water or destroyed. In Arizona, thousands of acres of trash, consisting of plastic water bottles to human waste and clothing, are scattered about, as well as bicycles and smuggling vehicles, which have been abandoned with tires, batteries, gas cans, and seats scattered across the landscape. Images have been scratched or painted on trees and boulders.





Historical and prehistoric sites are covered with litter, trampled, or have paths cut through them. Escaped fires and campfire sites add to the damaged landscape. Archaeological and historical sites along the U.S. border with Mexico and other valuable cultural resources are being destroyed, including areas held sacred by Native Americans. The BLM's primary law enforcement mission on the borderlands is to protect public land, resources, and BLM structures, and to maintain safe environments for public land users and BLM employees.

In FY 2008, four new Ranger positions were established in the Phoenix, Gila, and Colorado River Districts of Arizona, and two new Special Agent positions were established in southern California. A new Ranger position was established in the Phoenix District to provide increased on-the-ground law enforcement presence in five Wilderness Areas that are heavily affected by the urban interface, as well as illegal smuggling activities. A new Ranger

position was established in the Albuquerque Field Office to increase the law enforcement presence in five NLCS units within the Field Office. This brings the total law enforcement FTE assigned to the Southwest Borderlands in FY 2009 to 51.

With funding received in FY 2008, the BLM expanded the Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center (PIDC) to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days per week, without interruption. The PIDC provides dispatch services to approximately 114 BLM, NPS, USFS, and USFWS law enforcement officers working throughout Arizona, including the border zone. Funds received in 2008 were also used to upgrade the microwave backbone, provide a back-up generator at a key communication site, and to purchase computer-aided dispatch licenses and training to dispatchers in the PIDC.

In FY 2009, the BLM will complete programming of radios used by law enforcement personnel working in the border areas of California, Arizona, and New Mexico with encrypted U.S. Border Patrol frequencies to provide for improved interoperability.

Working in conjunction with the Narcotics Task Force hosted by the Drug Enforcement

Administration and the Border Enforcement and Security Task Force, which falls under the auspices of the Department of Homeland Security, BLM Agents have accounted for the seizure of more than 5,000 pounds of drugs and more than 30 undocumented aliens so far this year. In addition to being in the United States illegally, these individuals have been involved in several types of crime: battery, auto burglary, auto theft, unlawfully causing a fire, driving under the influence, smuggling (people and drugs), and homicide.

On January 19, 2008, an undercover United States Custom and Border Protection (USBP) Agent Luis Aguilar was killed in the line of duty in the South Dunes area of the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area outside of El Centro, California. Agent Aguilar was working with his team when a smuggling vehicle intentionally ran over him while fleeing back into Mexico. Although identified, the driver remains at large in Mexico. As law enforcement officers, we support one another daily between our fellow agencies, whether they are Federal, State, or County. It is always difficult when we lose a colleague from within our ranks; however, we always find a way to further strengthen our resolve to protect the American public and support one another. To this end, the entryway



into the new Buttercup Ranger Station off Interstate 8 was renamed Luis Aguilar Way, in conjunction with the grand opening of the new Buttercup Ranger Station on October 11, 2008. The USBP Honor Guard was on hand, along with a contingent of Agents. They presented a Border Patrol flag in a shadow box and a brass plaque for display in the Ranger Station. Law enforcement officers from every sector in the region attended, along with representatives from the BLM Honor Guard and El Centro and Yuma Rangers and Agents.

WILDLAND FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

Wildland fires, whether intentionally set or caused through negligence, are a continuing and growing threat to public land resources. The BLM aggressively investigates wildland fires to determine origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson. The BLM added one new Special Agent position in FY 2008 to focus on wildland fire investigations in the Great Basin Region.

Investigations of human-caused wildland fires continued to be a significant role of Special Agents in Colorado. Several thousand dollars has been paid by violators to defray costs associated with fire suppression and area rehabilitation. Special Agents worked closely with the Office of the United States Attorney to seek criminal penalties and cost reimbursements. The BLM—Colorado—Eastern States continues to support the Bureau's Wildland Fire Trespass Program by assigning a Special Agent to the National Wildfire Coordinating Group—Wildland Fire Investigation Working Team. The team is presently developing a Wildland Fire Civil Litigation Course. In addition, BLM—Colorado—Eastern States has provided instruction at three week-long fire investigation courses in 2008 and continues to conduct wildland fire origin and cause determinations. It has also worked closely with the Colorado State Fire Program and the National Fire Trespass Coordinator to

develop a State Fire Trespass Operating Plan that complements the National Fire Trespass Handbook that was recently finalized.

OIL AND GAS

In 2008, BLM—New Mexico saw the San Juan County Rural Crime Initiative come to fruition. The core of the Initiative consists of a Detective from the Sheriff's Department and a BLM Special Agent who are collocated with the Sheriff's Department Detective Squad and the Regional Drug Task Force, and who focus almost exclusively on crime occurring in rural San Juan County. Rural San Juan County is largely made up of BLM-managed lands and is one of the largest active gas and oil development areas in the lower 48

United States. This Initiative is jointly funded by the Sheriff's Department, BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security, and oil and gas industry interests. Successes include several arrests and prosecutions for vandalism and theft involving oil and gas production structures throughout the San Juan Basin, with many additional investigations continuing. In addition to theft of oil field equipment and fluid minerals (particularly condensate), there is a sharp increase in the theft of metals, such as copper, and in hazardous waste sites being created on public lands by metal thieves burning insulation off copper wire in preparation for selling it to metal scrap dealers in the area. This problem is not confined to a single area, but is occurring in almost every State with BLM-administered lands.



In 2009, the BLM will be implementing a Special Investigations Group (SIG) to investigate oil- and gas-related issues and crimes. Emphasis will be placed on complex, long-term investigations that require specialized training and knowledge of the oil and gas industry. The SIG will be composed of a Special Agent-in-Charge and three Special Agents. The Special Agents will be located throughout the oil and gas producing States, in high production areas.

There are several themes for Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement issues. Areas of concern involve activities such as unauthorized transportation and dumping of drilling fluids; hazardous chemicals; produced water; slope or waste oil and saleable oils; and the abandonment or improper sealing of wells without approval. Such wells are often plugged in a way that may cause damage to

natural resources such as freshwater aquifers. Abandoned wells are a liability to the Federal government, creating huge costs for the cleanup and reclamation of these sites.

In many States, BLM Agents and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Agents also join forces annually to conduct inspections of oil and gas production sites for tank netting requirements intended to protect migratory bird species. These sweeps have also resulted in criminal, civil, and administrative actions.

In Colorado and Wyoming, multiple Counties are experiencing the energy development boom. Sheriffs are reporting increases in traffic accidents, vandalism, theft, drugs (methamphetamine), and alcohol-related incidents related to the increase in workers in oil field production. These numbers seem to increase annually.

Wyoming added a new Ranger position to the Pinedale, Wyoming, area—specifically to increase patrols of public lands near the 30,000 acres of Jonah Natural Gas Fields. The area has one of the richest concentrations of natural gas in the United States, presently estimated at more than 14 trillion cubic feet. Population growth in the Pinedale area has skyrocketed in recent years with the energy development boom, bringing to this area the same urban interface problems noted in many other States.

There is an ongoing effort by Petroleum Engineering Technicians to perform inspections of oil production sites that include equalizer valves to determine if there is any indication of tampering with these valves. This push was initiated by an investigation near Vernal, Utah, involving the deliberate tampering with equalizer valves.



HOW TO APPLY FOR JOBS WITH THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vacancies for law enforcement Ranger or Special Agent positions with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) can be found on the Web at www.usajobs.gov, by contacting your nearest BLM Office and asking to speak with a Law Enforcement Ranger, or by visiting www.blm.gov.

Entry level trainee law enforcement Ranger positions start at the GL-5 level, with the majority of the positions being in the southern desert areas. Previous law enforcement experience may qualify an applicant for entry at the GL-7 or GL-9 levels. The law enforcement Ranger series has a promotion potential as high as GS-13.

The BLM has about 70 Special Agents, which means that the positions are extremely competitive and highly sought after. Only the most qualified applicants are selected. Special Agent positions start at the GS-11 level, but previous law enforcement experience may qualify an applicant at the GS-12 level. The Special Agent series has promotion potential as high as GS-15.

The qualifications for entry into the BLM law enforcement program are rigorous.

Applicants must be able to meet all of the following:

- Be a U.S. citizen.
- Pass an extensive background investigation, drug test, physical fitness test, and medical exam.
- Hold a valid State driver's license and be capable of operating motor vehicles or special purpose law enforcement vehicles of various types, including four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, and small watercraft.
- Not have reached your 37th birthday at the time of your appointment or, if older than 37, have prior experience in a qualifying Federal law enforcement position.
- Be able to safely use firearms, nonlethal weapons, and control tactics in the conduct of your law enforcement duties.

BLM Ranger and Special Agent positions are drug-testing designated positions that are subject to random testing. The work generally involves working nights, weekends, and holidays, and extended shifts during unplanned or special events or operations.

If selected for a law enforcement position, you will be required to:

- Successfully complete the 18-week Land Management Police Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the BLM's Field Training and Evaluation Program, if you are a Ranger.
- Successfully complete the 11-week Criminal Investigator Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, if you are a Special Agent.
- Successfully complete a minimum of 40 hours of BLM law enforcement in-service training annually.
- Meet recurring firearms and control tactics training and qualification standards.
- Complete periodic medical and physical fitness testing.
- Maintain a favorable background investigation.
- Maintain a delegation of law enforcement authority.

Rangers are also required to wear the official BLM law enforcement uniform.



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